

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 140.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1848.

[PRICE 6d.]

GLOBE HOUSE ACADEMY, WHITE HART-LANE, TOTTENHAM.—Mr. MURRY will RESUME the duties of his School July 20th, when he hopes, by attention to the intellectual progress, religious welfare, and domestic comfort of his pupils, to merit the support that may be given to him.
Terms, Twenty-five Guineas per annum. References:—Rev. J. C. Harrison, Camden-town; Rev. C. Gilbert, Islington; Rev. Dr. Hewlett, Stepney-green; and R. Jeffs, Esq., surgeon, 1, Finsbury-square.

BLUE-STILE HOUSE ACADEMY, GREENWICH.
MESSRS. KNIGHTLY and SON most respectfully remind their Friends and the Public that the DUTIES of their ESTABLISHMENT will be RESUMED on FRIDAY, the 25th instant.
July 14th, 1848.

TOWNLEY-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, RAMSGATE.
MR. and MRS. HOFLESH respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that their Vacation will terminate July 28th, on which day Mr. HOFLESH purposes returning with the Young Ladies from London.
Terms will be forwarded on application.

CHEYNEY-STREET ACADEMY, BOSTON, LINCOLN-SHIRE.
Conducted by G. F. BAYLEY.
THE premises are extensive, and in a healthy situation; and the plans of instruction such as are calculated to lead the Pupils to the possession of sound knowledge, and correct intellectual, social and moral habits. The domestic comfort of the Pupils resident in the Establishment is also carefully attended to. Terms moderate.
Prospectuses forwarded on application.
The next Half-year's Duties will commence on MONDAY, JULY 24th.
Boston, July 19th.

WANTED, by a YOUNG GENTLEMAN, of respectability, good education, and excellent moral character, who has been trained in a Scotch Bank, a Situation as CLERK, either in a Bank, Office, or Mercantile House. Most satisfactory certificates of character and ability can be given. Security for intrusions if required.
Communications addressed to G. L. A., Post-office, Edinburgh, will meet with prompt attention.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK HILL.
MASTER. The Situation of Resident Master to this Institution will be vacant on the first of September. The Candidate must be a Married Man, of decided piety, between 30 and 40 years of age, well accustomed to Tuition, and competent to conduct the education of about 150 boys. Salary £150, with residence in Master's apartments, but without board. Applications by letter, addressed to the "HOUSE COMMITTEE," to be left at the Office, 19, Gresham-street, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant.

TO BRITISH SCHOOLS.
WANTED, a SITUATION as BRITISH TEACHER in a School on the Voluntary Principle, by a Young Man who thoroughly understands the British System, having been regularly trained at the Borough-road, and has had above two years' experience in carrying it out. Satisfactory Testimonials as to efficiency and general conduct can be given. Any further information may be obtained by application to the Rev. B. EVANS, Scarborough.

HART'S HOTEL and COMMERCIAL BOARDING-HOUSE, 159, ALDERSGATE-STREET, LONDON, near the General Post Office, St. Paul's, the Railway Booking Offices, and all the principal mercantile establishments. —Terms, 3s. 6d. per day, including Breakfast, Tea, and Bed. Servants, 6d. per day. Dinner at moderate charges. No intoxicating drinks allowed.—Established 1836.
A large Room for Meetings, Lectures, or Committees, to be let, at a moderate charge.

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given, that the TWENTIETH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per Cent., declared on the 12th instant, is PAYABLE to the Shareholders, without deduction of Income-tax, at the Offices of the Company, 62, King William-street, London-bridge, between the hours of Ten and Four.
By order of the Board,
July 15, 1848. THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

DEANE'S DOMESTIC BATHS.—The numerous benefits derivable from Cold or Tepid Bathing, in all cases without exception, whether of youth or age, of debility or of robust health, renders the selection of suitable, thoroughly sound, and low-priced Baths of the last importance. Of these, GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S Bath Department is daily receiving a large accession, and purchasers are respectfully invited to inspect their stock before coming to a final decision.
G. and J. DEANE'S Pamphlet on Baths and Bathing (a second edition of which is just published, with numerous additional illustrations) will greatly assist those who are at a distance, or are unfamiliar with the subject. This may be obtained at G. and J. Deane's Warehouses, or of their carts, which are daily in all parts of the Metropolis.
Baths repaired or lent on hire at the lowest possible charges. Baths delivered and put up within ten miles of London-bridge without any additional cost.
GEORGE and JOHN DEANE, Bath Manufacturers, Opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London-bridge.

WHITTINGTON NATIONAL SAVINGS' FUND, PERMANENT INVESTMENT, and BUILDING SOCIETY.

Established by Act of Parliament, June, 1847.
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JOHN BOWRING, Esq., LL.D., M.P.
DOUGLAS JERROLD, Esq.
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SECRETARY.
Mr. GEORGE WAGSTAFF YAPP,
6, Adelaide-road, Haverstock-hill, and 16, Charing-cross.

This Society has been formed for the ready and advantageous investment of Capital and Savings for any period of time; for providing for old age, or for the wants of a family; and also for making advances upon freehold and leasehold property for building purposes.
Depositors receive a higher rate of interest than in the Savings' Bank, and, in addition, divide all the profits of the Society.
The Shares are of the value of £5 each, and may be taken up at any time without fines, arrears, or back payments. Subscriptions from SIXPENCE to Four Shillings a Month per Share. Discount allowed on payments in advance, and interest on withdrawal.
Advances made without lottery or ballot, and the total sum paid without any sort of deduction. Repayments may be made in periods of Two to Fifteen Years.
All transactions effected on tables calculated expressly for the Society by the Actuary of an eminent Life Assurance Office.
The Monthly Subscription Meetings are held on the FIRST TUESDAY in each Month, from Seven till Nine o'clock in the Evening, at the PORTUGAL HOTEL, FLEET-STREET, where the Secretary will also attend every Tuesday Evening during the Month.
Prospectuses and Rules (price 3d., by post 5d.) may be obtained of Mr. England, Auction Mart, Caledonian-road, King's-cross; Mr. Henry Brace, 11, Crown-street, Finsbury; at the Office of the Nonconformist, Horse-shoe Court, Ludgate-hill; and at the Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street.
G. W. YAPP, Secretary.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITIES, &c.
48, Gracechurch-street, London.

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J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.R.S., Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hardwick and Davidson.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.
Members whose premiums become due on the last of July next, are reminded that the same must be paid within 30 days. Copies of the last report, together with the result of the quinquennial division, made up to the 24th of November last, may be had on application at the Office.
The following instances illustrate the Reduction in Premiums, and equivalent Bonuses on Policies in Class 9, payable at death:—

| Policies in existence. | Age at commencement. | Sums assured. | Amount of Bonus. | Original Premium. | Reduction in premium in lieu of Bonus. | Equal to a reduction per cent. on the Original premium of |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|--|---|
| Yrs. | Yrs. | £ | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Per Cent. |
| 12 | 63 | 2,000 | 773 7 0 | 139 16 8 | 83 13 0 | 56 |
| | 32 | 1,000 | 166 9 0 | 26 5 10 | 10 9 7 | 40 |
| 10 | 50 | 1,000 | 213 4 0 | 45 10 10 | 19 0 10 | 42 |
| | 27 | 700 | 91 6 0 | 16 5 6 | 5 11 9 | 34 |
| 8 | 58 | 500 | 104 9 0 | 30 8 9 | 11 19 10 | 29 |
| | 32 | 2,000 | 222 2 0 | 52 18 4 | 17 8 4 | 32 |
| 6 | 60 | 5,000 | 826 0 0 | 329 11 8 | 119 15 10 | 36 |
| | 27 | 2,000 | 160 2 0 | 46 10 0 | 14 6 8 | 31 |
| 5 | 65 | 300 | 48 4 0 | 24 12 6 | 8 15 11 | 36 |
| | 30 | 2,000 | 137 10 0 | 50 3 4 | 15 0 0 | 30 |
| 4 | 62 | 1,000 | 119 5 0 | 71 14 2 | 20 13 2 | 29 |
| | 28 | 500 | 26 12 0 | 11 18 4 | 2 14 10 | 23 |
| 3 | 54 | 1,000 | 65 10 0 | 52 7 6 | 9 14 2 | 18 |
| | 21 | 3,000 | 111 0 0 | 60 7 6 | 10 3 0 | 17 |
| 2 | 57 | 500 | 23 2 0 | 29 5 6 | 3 10 8 | 12 |
| | 29 | 1,300 | 35 19 0 | 24 9 2 | 2 12 9 | 10 |
| 1 | 59 | 2,000 | 46 10 0 | 126 11 8 | 7 4 2 | 5 |
| | 27 | 500 | 6 1 0 | 11 12 6 | 0 11 9 | 5 |

June -6, 1848. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—Wanted, a respectable Young Man who understands Dispensing and Retail Business, entertaining Dissenting principles. A Turnover will be treated with.
Address, post paid, H. Thompson, Chemist, &c., 71, Falkner-street, Liverpool.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

Instituted 1799.
TREASURER.
John Gurney Hoare, Esq.
HONORARY SECRETARIES.
Rev. Robert Monro, M.A.
Rev. Ebenezer Henderson, D.D.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
Mr. William Jones.

JUBILEE FUND.

THE Committee beg to call the attention of the Friends of the Religious Tract Society to its entrance on its Jubilee year. This auspicious era presents a suitable occasion to plead for special and generous contributions, as a grateful acknowledgment of past success, and as a means of enabling the Committee to improve the events which are providentially transpiring around us.

The sum annually raised by our country for the great cause of Christian Missions, is comparatively small; yet the Society's free contributions are only about one-eighth part of that sum, being under £6,000 a-year. Such an income is altogether insufficient to meet the urgent demands of Great Britain and Ireland, and its colonies, to which one-half is appropriated; while the other half is cheerfully granted to aid the devoted missionaries of all denominations in their labours.

Never since the formation of the Religious Tract Society has it possessed such opportunities of extensive usefulness as are now opening before it. The resolutions of the Annual Meeting directed special attention to Ireland and France, and a sum much larger than the Society can secure by ordinary means could be efficiently devoted to the circulation of religious truth in those lands. But will Christians confine their efforts within such limits? Since the preparation of the Society's Report, Italy, Prussia, parts of Austria, and Hungary, have undergone mighty changes, and present a strong claim on the liberal and persevering efforts of the Christian church.

The followers of Christ throughout Continental Europe are looking to this country for help in the hour of need. They behold her still unmoved amidst the desolations of kingdoms. They rejoice that God is pleased to defend and preserve her in peace. Let the Christian public come forward promptly, and generously, that the Committee may, by suitable publications, make known to the people of Ireland and France, and of other lands hitherto inaccessible to religious effort, "the glorious Gospel of the blessed God," which is our best dependence for national greatness and safety.

The Jubilee offerings which may be presented to the Society will be devoted to the interesting objects which have been noticed in this address; unless any one of them should be preferred, in which case the contribution will be specifically appropriated, according to the wish of the donor.

The Committee have arranged for the preparation of a volume containing a historical sketch of the Society's labours to the conclusion of its Jubilee year, which will furnish a variety of interesting statements connected with its past operations, and give a view of its present position and future prospects. A copy of this volume will be presented to every donor of one guinea, and upwards, to the Jubilee Fund.

The following Contributions to the Jubilee Fund are gratefully acknowledged by the Committee:—

| Contributions previously acknowledged.....£969. | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|---|------------------------------------|----|----|---|
| £ s. d. | | | | £ s. d. | | | |
| Titus Salt, Esq. | 50 | 0 | 0 | E., per Record..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs. John Dickinson and Co. | 21 | 0 | 0 | Mrs. Wm. Fletcher.. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Bland, M.A. | 20 | 0 | 0 | Capt. Tireman, R.A. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| William Peek, Esq. | 10 | 10 | 0 | Thos. Windeatt, Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
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| Mr. and Miss Symes | 5 | 5 | 0 | H. C. Allen, Esq. ... | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| The Hon. Charlotte M. Thompson | 5 | 5 | 0 | Mrs. and Miss Farley | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Philip Green, Esq. ... | 5 | 5 | 0 | Rev. Edward Bickersteth, M.A. | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| The Misses Stokes .. | 5 | 0 | 0 | Rev. Dr. Burder | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Miss Heathcote | 5 | 0 | 0 | Thomas Puckle, Esq. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
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| Bartholomew Claypon, Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 | Henry Cramps, Esq. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| A Friend at Devonport | 5 | 0 | 0 | Rev. M. M. Preston | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Joshua Wilson, Esq. ... | 5 | 0 | 0 | Teignmouth Auxiliary | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| The Misses Harrison | 5 | 0 | 0 | Mr. & Mrs. E. Corderoy | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | | | | Thomas Aled, Esq. ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | | | | Sums under £22s. ... | 43 | 12 | 6 |

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Society's Officers, No. 56, Paternoster-row, London.

ROYAL RUSH or CHURCH MATTING
DEPOT, 34, Camomile-street, Bishopsgate-street.
WILLIAM W. TWITCHIN, Agent.

The Manufacturers of the above article beg to apprise the Ministry and Congregations of all Churches and Chapels, that they are prepared to supply any quantity of Matting, of best make, from 4d. per yard.

This Matting is celebrated for cleanliness and quietude, free from causing that disagreeable irritation of the lungs to both Ministers and Congregations, occasioned by the continual cloud of dust and minute particles of fibre, which all other descriptions of matting produce.

Orders by post promptly executed. Estimates given for Matting Churches, Chapels, &c. Hassoos of all sizes made to order.

BEDS! BEDS!! BEDS!!!
LADIES wishing to have their BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c., freed from all impurities, as moths, maggots, &c., will apply to the Factory, 14, KINGSGATE-STREET, HOLBORN, for Lists of Charges, &c. (which are trifling)—1,040 Families of the First Importance have had one to seventy each purified by this PATENT process, all are recommending it to their friends and the public. Old ones made equal to new, and in good feathers a surplus for pillows, &c., more than repays the purification, sent home dry, clean, and sweet, fit for use.
CHARLES HERRING, PATENTEE.

CARRIAGE FREE.

TEAS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

NO. 2, BUCKLESBURY, CHEAPSIDE.

THE attention of families and large consumers is particularly directed to the advantages derivable at the above establishment, where Teas and Coffees are supplied, at the import prices, without the usual addition of intermediate profits.

The present time is an excellent opportunity for purchasers to replenish their stocks, as prices are unusually low, and the quality of this season's Teas are remarkably good. We beg to offer:—

| BLACK TEAS. | | Per lb. | GREEN TEAS. | | Per lb. |
|--|-------|---------|--|-------|-----------------------------|
| s. d. | | s. d. | s. d. | | s. d. |
| Good common Black Tea | ..... | 2 8 | Finest Lapang Souehong (exceeding scarce and rare. This Tea would have fetched 10s. per lb. a few years since) | ..... | 5 0 |
| Good sound Congou Tea (a very good common Tea) | ..... | 3 0 | | | |
| Strong Congou Tea (an excellent Tea for domestic purposes) | ..... | 3 4 | Good common Green | ..... | 3 0 |
| Fine Congou Tea, Pekoe flavour (we recommend this particularly) | ..... | 3 8 | Fine Twankay Tea | ..... | 3 4 |
| Pekoe Souehong Tea (a very superior Tea) | ..... | 4 0 | Young Hyson | ..... | 3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d., 5s. |
| Fine Pekoe Souehong (this is the finest of its class, very rich flavour) | ..... | 4 4 | Hyson | ..... | 3s. 10d., 4s. 4d., 5s., 6s. |
| | | | Gunpowder | ..... | 4s., 4s. 4d., 5s., 6s., 7s. |

It will be seen we have not made remarks about our Greens, as they are generally used to flavour the Blacks, and are used according to the choice of the consumer.

| COFFEE. | | Per lb. | | | Per lb. |
|-------------------------|-------|---------|--------------------|-------|---------|
| s. d. | | s. d. | s. d. | | s. d. |
| Good common Coffee | ..... | 0 9 | Finest Java Coffee | ..... | 1 4 |
| Ceylon ditto | ..... | 0 10 | Finest Cuba ditto | ..... | 1 6 |
| Finest ditto ditto | ..... | 1 0 | Finest Mocha ditto | ..... | 1 8 |
| Finest Plantation ditto | ..... | 1 2 | | | |

Our Coffees are roasted by patent machinery, by which the aroma is preserved, and all acidity removed. Where parties are unknown to the firm, a reference in town is expected.

MANSSELL and CO., Wholesale Tea Dealers, 2, Bucklebury, Cheapside.—Delivered, carriage free, to all parts of England.

Now ready, in One Volume, Royal 18mo, price 2s. 6d.,

ETHICS OF NONCONFORMITY, AND WORKINGS OF WILLINGHOOD.

Reprinted from the "Nonconformist."

By EDWARD MIALI.

"The republication of these essays in a separate form is most seasonable, and can scarcely fail to be productive of much good. It is not necessary that we should describe them. They are like all the productions of their author, lucid, nervous, logical, and earnest; and we know few better services that can be rendered to nonconformity than the extensive diffusion of such a volume. We are especially solicitous that our young men should make it their chosen companion. It will serve at once to brace their intellects, and to deepen their attachment to those sacred principles which lie at the basis of genuine Christianity."

"Here, in the compass of a small volume, we have a series of articles from the 'Nonconformist' in vindication of 'liberty of conscience.' Mr. Miall has won so many admirers throughout the country, by his vigorous and powerful advocacy of perfect religious freedom, that little doubt can be entertained of the wide and ready diffusion of this new tribute to a cause which he loves so devotedly and serves so well."—*Gateshead Observer*.

"This neat little volume is a reprint of the able and interesting series of Essays which appeared, under the above titles, in the 'Nonconformist' last year. We perused many of the essays, as they originally appeared from time to time, with much gratification, and we have no doubt they will meet with, as they deserve, an extensive circulation in their present more convenient and connected shape."—*Leicester Mercury*.

"These Essays display mental powers of a very high order. They are the production of Mr. Miall, and were designed to call attention to the special importance, in these times, of rendering fealty to divine truth in this particular department, and to the practical modes in which it ought to display itself. If this end be not accomplished the author cannot bear the blame, or even share in it, for he has faithfully and zealously fulfilled his part. He has discussed the numerous topics connected with this great subject with such clearness in his expositions, such aptness in his illustrations, such cogency in his reasonings, and such power in his applications, as will carry conviction of the truth of its leading principles to many minds among all classes of his readers."—*Universe*.

"The literary merits of Mr. Miall's work are considerable. The style is vigorous and lively, abounding with illustrations. Perhaps the book would have gained in real value if its author could have forgotten newspaper exigency in the matter of point. As a series of newspaper articles, however, they must have done much towards raising the *Nonconformist* to its high position amongst the dissenting organs."—*Manchester Examiner*.

London: AYLOTT and JONES, 8, Patenoster-row.

SNOWDEN'S PATENT PURIFIED and DRESSED COFFEE, rendered more wholesome for use.

A very important improvement in the article of Coffee having been discovered by us, for which discovery we have obtained her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, we submit the principle to your attention.

The process of dressing we cannot urge too strongly on your notice, as this is one of the most important parts of our invention. After the Coffee is purified and roasted, it passes into a Cracking or Crushing Apparatus; from thence it goes into our Patent Dressing Machine, by which means we entirely remove from the internal part of the Coffee all that Fibre, or Pith, encircling the heart of the Berry, which may be easily seen by breaking it between the finger and thumb and examining it. This Fibre, or Pith, has always, up to the time of our Patent, been ground up with the Coffee, and, when ground, being in such fine particles, and of a light, floating tendency, is the great cause of the difficulty of sifting or clarifying it.

We have submitted our Coffee to some of the most eminent Analytical Chemists of the Metropolis, who assert that we remove the great obstacle of sifting or clarifying, and that what we do remove is injurious, more particularly to persons with weak stomachs.

The following testimonial is from Dr. Ure, the celebrated Professor of Chemistry:—

"24, Bloomsbury-square, London, Nov. 27th, 1847.
"Having carefully examined the Patent of Mr. Robert Snowden for improvements in treating and dressing Coffee, I have much pleasure in expressing my highest approbation of it. It, first of all, purifies the berry, then roasts it slightly, so as to detach the coarse, fibrous pellicles from its surface, also the chaffy pith of the centre, commonly called the wing, a light, tough fibre, which, after grinding, is apt to pass through the filter, and cannot be separated by sifting, but, when swallowed, creates irritation of the gullet and stomach. The removal of this pith is a most valuable part of this invention, and, joined to his other improvements, will enable Mr. Snowden to produce from average berries a wholesomer and more delicious Coffee than any now in the market."
"ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c.
"Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist."

This Coffee may be had in 3lb., 6lb., and 12lb. canisters in its dressed state, deprived of all its internal fibre, ready for grinding, or already ground for use, by addressing to the Patentees, R. SNOWDEN and COMPANY,

Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa-dealers, City-road and East-road, London.
PRESENT CASH PRICES.

| | s. d. |
|--|-------|
| Plantation, or Java | 1 4 |
| Costa Rica, or Jamaica | 1 6 |
| Old Mocha, or Turkey | 1 8 |
| Very choice Mocha (very little now in England) | 2 0 |

Retailers in large towns would double their Coffee Trade in three months, by taking licence under this Patent.

COFFEE FOR INVALIDS.—All persons troubled with indigestion, weak stomachs, or consumptive habits, may drink SNOWDEN'S PATENT-PURIFIED DRESSED COFFEE, without suffering that irritation which coffee ground upon the common principle subjects them to. All fibre is removed from the internal part before grinding. See Dr. Ure's testimonial. Sold only in London by the Patentees, R. SNOWDEN and CO., City-road, and East-road, London. Dressed or ground, 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d., and 2s. 2lb. sent to any part of the town. 12lb. sent to any part of the country.

PATENT DESICCATED COFFEE.

JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street, begs

to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has succeeded in making arrangements with the PATENT DESICCATING COMPANY (Davison and Symington, Patentees), for roasting Coffee. This principle is perfectly novel, being effected entirely by hot air; and has the peculiar advantage of improving the article both in colour, strength, and quality, preserving purity, richness of flavour, and all its aromatic qualities, whilst it excludes all burnt and acrid matter, which under the ordinary process invariably arises. It is recommended by the most eminent of the faculty, as being especially adapted to persons of weak digestive organs.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Apothecaries Hall.

"Messrs. Davison and Symington.
"Gentlemen,—I have submitted the sample of coffee roasted by your improved process, left with me, to a careful chemical examination, and find it to be free from the strong, acrid, empyreumatic oil which gives to coffee, as ordinarily prepared, so much of its unpleasant flavour; and, doubtless, also its injurious effects on many constitutions; at the same time that it possesses all the fine aromatic properties unimpaired. It is also much more evenly roasted throughout its substance, and I consider a very great improvement on the old process."
"I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,
"R. WARRINGTON, Chemical Operator."

"5, Old Burlington-street.
"Dear Sir,—I have been lately using the coffee which you sent me, prepared according to your invention, and I am of opinion that it is softer, is better flavoured, and is better suited to persons whose digestive organs are weak; and hence, that it is more wholesome than coffee which is roasted in the usual way, and which is often burnt or acrid."
"I am, dear sir, yours truly,
"JAMES COPLAND, M.D."

"To R. Davison, Esq.
"R. WARRINGTON, Chemical Operator."

NO. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

No. 8.—Our PRICES for TEA remain UNCHANGED. The continuous and immense fall in rates during the past year, so disadvantageous to merchants, has had the effect of diminishing the quantity of tea exported from China to this country by 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds; the consumption has increased in the same period upwards of 1,000,000 pounds; importers are unwilling sellers at present prices; under these circumstances we feel confident there must be a general improvement in its value, and therefore we advise the numerous visitors from the country, and families generally, to lay in their stocks at so favourable a period. The sorts of tea most in consumption are the useful descriptions of Congou, at 2s. 10d. per lb.; the strong Congou, at 3s. to 3s. 2d.; very fine Congou, 3s. 8d.; the best Black Tea, 4s. 4d. (this is the finest imported into this country, under whatever name it may be sold to the consumer.) Green Tea:—Fine Hyson, 3s. 8d.; excellent Young Hyson, 4s. and 4s. 4d.; very fine Hyson, 4s. 8d.; fine Gunpowder, 5s.; superfine Hyson, 5s.; and the best Gunpowder Tea imported, 5s. 8d. Coffee prices are unusually low, especially for the best qualities; the selling kinds are fine plantation, 11d. per lb.; finest plantation, 1s. 2d.; finest Costa Rica, 1s. 4d.; choice Old Mocha, 1s. 6d. (this is the best coffee imported.) Colonial produce, of nearly every description, exhibits an upward tendency, especially sugar, sago, tapioca, and arrowroot. The July lists of prices of tea, coffee, and colonial produce are now ready, and can be had on application, or will be forwarded per post.

PHILLIPS and Co., 8, King William-street, City.—No. 8.

THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT,

4 & 5, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

CIRCULAR FOR JULY, 1848.

THE commerce of the country has not yet recovered the shock it sustained by the monetary pressure of last year, aggravated as it has been by the unsettled condition of affairs on the continent.

All articles of import remain exceedingly depressed in value, benefiting the consumer at the expense of the merchant. A slight advance has taken place in some descriptions of tea, such as good and fine Congous, to the extent of 1d. to 2d. per lb., but with this exception, we have no change to notice since our circular in April.

The Green Teas for the season arrived in May and June; the quality of the first class Hyson and Gunpowders is equal to that of any former season, and prices moderate. We have now a very choice selection.

The advance in Congous is not sufficient to justify us in altering our list of prices. To carry on a business of the magnitude of this Establishment, requires at all times a large stock in advance, in order to furnish that uniform quality and steadiness of value, so highly appreciated by the public.

But though our prices remain unchanged, we cannot but urge upon all families throughout the kingdom, and particularly those who at this season are in the habit of leaving London, that never at any period could their supplies be purchased with more advantage to themselves. Should peace be happily preserved, we feel convinced that the tendency of the Tea Market will be an upward one.

We again, as in April, direct attention to the really useful Congou we are selling at 3s. per lb., the Strong Congou at 3s. 4d. per lb., and the very Fine Congou at 4s. per lb. In Green Teas, we recommend the Fine Hyson at 4s. per lb., the very Fine Hyson at 5s. per lb., and the Superfine Hyson at 5s. 4d. per lb.

The Coffee Market continues well supplied, and prices are still very low. We direct attention to the Fine Mocha we are now selling at 1s. 6d., the Finest Old Mocha, very choice, 1s. 8d., the Finest Plantation 1s. 4d., and Good Plantation, 1s. per lb.; the latter we strongly recommend for family use. Sound Coffee, 9d. to 10d.

RIDGEWAY & COMPANY,

July 1st, 1848.

4 and 5, King William-street, City.

RELFE'S HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA, im-

proved by the Desiccating Company's process, DAVISON and SYMINGTON Patentees, on a perfectly novel plan, the nut being roasted by hot air, thereby preserving the fine flavour and highly nutritive quality of the cocoa in its fullest extent, and effectually eradicating all those grosser oily particles which have rendered the use of it objectionable to persons of weak digestion. The purity and superiority of this most extraordinary preparation has already secured for it a most extensive and increasing sale among the homoeopathic public, being strongly recommended by the most eminent of the faculty to persons of delicate health as far superior to any yet offered to those who desire an economical and agreeable beverage for the breakfast, luncheon, or tea table.—Prepared and sold by JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street.

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.—Dr. De La

MOTTE'S nutritive, health-restoring AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nuts of the sassafras tree. This chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper may in a great measure be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion, generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended. Sold in pound packages by the patentee, 12, SOUTHAMPTON-STREET, STRAND, LONDON; also by chemists.

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Establishment, for twenty-five years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his Stock, that whatever they may select will be of the most approved Fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment, suitable to the decoration of the Dining, Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Chiffoniers, Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants or elegances of Household Economy, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.

Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained, on application, by any party who may be desirous to make special contract for any requisites for the commencement or completion of House-keeping, coupled with suggestions essential to ensure comfort and respectability.

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| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|--|---------|---------|
| Solid rosewood chairs, French polished.. | 0 15 0 | 1 2 0 |
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| Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed | 1 1 0 | 1 8 0 |
| Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed | 2 0 0 | 3 5 0 |
| Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors | 3 4 0 | 3 10 0 |
| Couches, with loose squabs, all hair | 2 15 0 | 3 15 0 |
| Mahogany loo tables, French polished | 2 11 0 | 2 14 0 |
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| Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft., carved | 3 5 0 | 3 10 0 |
| 4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarets and trays, complete, French polished | 4 12 0 | 5 15 0 |
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JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, 23, Pavement, Finsbury, London, to whom it is requested, as a favour, that all letters may be addressed in full.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 140.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1848.

[PRICE 6d.]

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

CIVIC CONSISTENCY.

"But then, nae thanks to him for a' that;
Nae godly symptom ye can ca' that;
It's naething but a milder feature
Of our poor sinfu' corrupt nature."

UNDER the heading which we have made to do duty for the present article, we inserted a letter about three weeks since, from a correspondent at Southampton, animadverting in temperate and discriminating tones, upon the conduct of some Dissenting gentlemen of that borough, members of the Town Council, who had chosen, in their official capacity, to accompany the Mayor and mace to church. This letter, it seems, was copied into the columns of the *Hants Independent*, and not unnaturally, has drawn forth several replies. These, had space allowed, it would have answered our purpose to transfer to our own pages, inasmuch as the perusal of them by our readers would probably have sufficed to show them how remarkably transparent are the fallacies by which intelligent men seek to cloak up an obvious inconsistency. A few words, however, will describe these letters. Each of the writers evades reply to the only fault charged against them, by indignantly repudiating an offence which no one imputed to them. Each declaims, in stirring terms, against bigotry, and narrow-minded sectarianism, and deplores with pathos the grievous want of Christian love evinced by the remarks of our correspondent. Two of them, dexterously touching a chord which never fails of awakening a suitable response in the bosom of a certain section of the middle-class in this country, allude to the horrors of the French revolution; and one of them devoutly prays that the time may come, "when one and another of various denominations being entrusted with the civic chain shall always find friends in municipal authority ready to accompany the mace to whatever place of Christian worship its bearer may prefer to take it." It is needless to add, that all try to vindicate this paltry act of municipal conformity, on strictly religious grounds.

Dismissing these Southampton gentlemen to the retirement which, no doubt, is most congenial with their dispositions, and dropping all that is personal and local connected with the question thus brought under our notice, we take leave to offer a few observations which, peradventure, some of our Dissenting civic functionaries will find wholesome, when duly digested. The sin, if sin it be, of which our correspondent complained, is, we have reason to fear, far from uncommon; nor is the pernicious influence exerted by it, and still more by that spurious and sentimental pietism of which it is an expression, to be regarded as unworthy a serious effort to destroy it.

Spite, then, of the imputations to which we are well aware the remark will expose us, we presume to suggest that occasional attendance at the State church by Dissenting members of corporations, in their official character and costume, is much more likely to be enforced by worldly than by spiritual motives. That instances may occur in which the act is prompted by a conscience wholly unbiased

by sublunary considerations we do not deny; but we affirm that all the probabilities point the other way, and all the appearances provoke, where they do not warrant, suspicion. It cannot be concealed that this mode of displaying the comprehensiveness of our Christian charity is strongly recommended by the approval of *respectable* society. In a worldly point of view, it calls for no sacrifice, imposes no penalty, entails no diminution of social consequence. It is one of those rather rare examples in which, in the lower sense, godliness is gain. The liberality which rejoices in this particular method of manifestation must put in other, and somewhat more self-denying, proofs of its sincerity before it can command the credit which it claims. Our conforming town councillors might advantageously, perhaps, probe their own consciences with a few searching queries:—"What if the act, for which I now plead an exclusively religious motive, were, in a social sense, humiliating? What if the classes above were unanimous in scoffing at it as plebeian, and utterly beneath the dignity of a gentleman? What if it were notoriously a trespass beyond the sacred limits of good breeding, and were commended only by Him in whose sight all souls are equal? Would this occasional conformity present itself to me, notwithstanding, as imperatively required by 'love to the brethren'?" Now, it is all very well to denounce men's suspicion of questionable motives in others as churlish; but when pretensions to supereminent liberality of temper jump so precisely parallel with social reputation and interest, wise men will not complain that the judgment passed upon them, even if undeserved, is in strict keeping with the facts which appear upon the record. They may suffer an injustice, it is true, but they must lay the blame, not upon the temper of their judges, but upon the inflexibility of the common laws of evidence. After all, men usually deem themselves safe in drawing conclusions from what they see; it may happen, of course, that something which they cannot see, if it could but be made discernible, would modify, if not destroy, their opinions on given cases.

We only reiterate the sentiment of our correspondent when we say that, in the case under consideration, union in acts of divine worship with those from whom we differ, is not alleged as an inconsistency. We detest the sectarian spirit from the very bottom of our hearts—and, if needful, we could rail in terms as sincere and indignant as the Southampton gentlemen against intolerance and bigotry. But as we have no object to gain by raising a cloud of dust, and have no desire to run away from the question, we will content ourselves with quietly remarking that the point in dispute is not one which can be affected either way by denouncing sectarianism. When Dissenters are blamed for occasionally worshipping with Episcopalian brethren, according to the forms of the Anglican Church, an indignant disclaimer of intolerance may be pertinent, at least, if nothing more. But this is not the conduct which our correspondent censured—this, he expressly and avowedly abstained from censuring. If dissenting town-councillors really wish to exhibit catholicity of heart, let them do so when no mayor is present, when no corporate customs prescribe it, when the act can be fairly taken as representative of the man within, not the dignity without—let them visit indifferently all sects, and not merely the sect established by law. We are very far from saying that even this would evince *real* Christian liberality—but it would show consistency with the professions put forth by officials of the Southampton school.

The question, as one of propriety, lies in a nutshell. Here are certain gentlemen who avow their belief that the union, and consequent confusion, of the secular and the spiritual authorities exhibited by an Established Church, are unscriptural and pernicious—that the magistrate, as such, has to do legitimately with men's civil interests only—and that true religion must be personal, and can in no evangelic sense, be official. To these affirmations the State gives a direct and avowed denial—appoints and supports a *National*

Church—puts the monarch at its head, and constitutes Parliament its lawgiver, and the Executive its *de facto* administrator. The Mayor of a borough, as one of the Executive, in conformity with established custom, calls upon the Town Councillors, to accompany him in their representative and official capacity, and with the *insignia* of office, to the Church thus authorized by the State—and to which only, does the law allow him or them to go as a *corporate body*. From first to last the whole business is one of a purely official character, and is, *pro tanto*, an official recognition of State religionism. Ought they who repudiate this perversion of Christianity, unite in doing homage to it, and then vaunt their Christian love? Is it consistent for them to be the thing which in principle they condemn? The act is undeniably a pure concrete of which the alliance of Church and State is the abstract. Is it truly praiseworthy in a matter so solemn as the worship of God, that a man's conduct should contradict his avowed convictions—and that he should unite, as far as he is able in his own personal doings to unite, what he assures the world ought religiously to be kept asunder? That is the question which Dissenting municipal conformists have to reply to—and what not one of the Southampton gentlemen have attempted to meet—and let us add, it is a question which it is far easier for a canting dexterity to evade than for an honest conscience to settle in the affirmative. The world is not far wrong in its judgment when agreement between creed and deed is the subject of it—and the world, in its heart of hearts, marks the conduct censured by our correspondent as a palpable inconsistency.

ANOTHER BUBBLE BURST.

THE last act of a condemned is usually to unburden his conscience by admitting all that he has previously denied. When in the dock no one is more innocent than he, but when the proximity of the fatal noose makes concealment useless he will chill the listener's blood by the glib recital of his crimes.

Now we do not know whether that venerable lady, Mother Church, has a presentiment of her approaching end, or whether a somewhat sluggish conscience has been quickened by her recent troubles, but certain it is, that she has of late been surprisingly penitential and communicative. Time was when with prim air, erect gait, and self-complacent tones, she exclaimed, "Stand by!" to every rival; and if Dissenters ventured to suggest aught to her discredit, she met it by a plump denial, and denounced them as low-bred calumniators. But *O tempora, O mores!* The prying pertinacity of the public has proved too much for her, until at length, broken-spirited by infirmity and misfortune, the old lady afflets us by her contrite sobbings, and finds a morbid pleasure in the exposure of her weakness.

One of the many pretexts on which an Establishment is based is its fitness for securing that uniformity of worship and belief which is thought to be essential to the spiritual welfare of the community. For the absence of this, Nonconformity has had to endure many a bitter taunt, and clerical wits have let fly their keenest shafts in distorting so prominent a feature in its character. It is professedly to guard against this erratic propensity of the human mind, that the State Church has fenced itself in with doctrinal tests and rubrical observances, and placed creeds, canons, and articles, as sentinals at every gate. For this she makes oaths and abjurations

"A key to office and a picklock to a place;" tampers with and torments the consciences of all who are stretched on her Procrustean bed, and seeks to smother every lofty aspiration in the dull swamp of a soulless and mechanical orthodoxy.

So long as the clergy remained in a state of torpidity the system worked well enough for its intended purpose; but where is the uniformity of the State Church now? Does any one of the despised sects which have so often been the butt of its ridicule present a more piebald appearance, or comprise more discordant elements, than exist within its pale? It is no longer possible to conceal

the fact, that spite of subscriptions and formularies the Establishment does not secure unity among its members even on cardinal points of doctrine; and as to the minor matters of ceremonial—why the clergy are worrying each other respecting them with all the pugnacity of the famed cats of Kilkenny! Nay! it is even discovered that the very authorities whose office it is to perpetuate a decorous dulness in the Church, are found acting the part of ecclesiastical witches, and throwing fresh ingredients into the seething cauldron.

This is not a mere inference of our own, for we find this "extensive failure" at length announced in the Church's own *Gazette*, which resumes its remarks on the Episcopate with "the same feeling of sad unwillingness, but with the same determination to speak the plain truth," as it has displayed in the articles to which we have lately called the attention of our readers.

"It is idle to deny," says the *Church and State Gazette*, "that, besides the neutrals (who are no small body), and the seekers after preferment (who are rather more numerous), there are in the Church two distinct hosts—the Tractarian and the Anti-Tractarian. What their respective views and doctrines are it is needless for us to specify or detail. We have all been made painfully conscious of the existence of these differences."

"Our readers cannot have forgotten the grave and sententious arguments about preaching in surplice or in gown—about the offertory when there is no sacrament—about rubrical observances in their most literal exactness—about canonical regulations as being universally and unchangeably obligatory—which deluged the public press *usque ad nauseam*; nor will they have forgotten—what many of our clerical readers must have been made to feel—the utter absence of all reliance to be placed in the ordinary—the very authority on which they should have been able to trust with certainty for guidance, for correction, for assurance, for defence against the gain-saying of evil-disposed men."

The *Church of England Quarterly Review*, in making somewhat similar admissions, says apologetically, that it is quite sure the disputants "are partly right and partly wrong; for it depends on the colour of a man's theology:" which is equivalent to saying:—

"Black spirits and white; red spirits and gray;
Mingle, mingle, mingle; you that mingle may!"

Our contemporary, however, is not so readily satisfied, and therefore asks, with considerable warmth, by whom ought these unhappy differences "to have been removed, if not prevented?"

"There is but one answer—BY THE BISHOPS. If the Church claim *uniformity* as her peculiar boast, her bishops ought to have shown one mind and one spirit on all questions of Church government, doctrines, principles, and practice—not that wretched expediency-cherishing sort of agreement by which men agree to differ—but, after due consultation with each other and united prayer to Almighty God, the determination to enforce the same uniform rule in the length and breadth of the Established Church."

Now we know that the breadth of episcopal shoulders is more than equal to the burdens at present imposed on them; but in the name of all that is compassionate and humane, we must protest against the worse than Herculean task which is here assigned them. Fancy the bench of bishops boxed up in a room, with a solemn and resolute determination not to separate until they have agreed upon "a uniform rule to be enforced in the length and breadth of the Established Church!" We have heard of boot-eating jurymen; we should have been startled by the phenomenon of boot-eating bishops; for

"Is it not the fact that the bench of bishops are not at one with themselves? Do we not all know that each charge has been watched for eagerly that we might see to which party in the Church its author belonged?"

In one diocese a charge was delivered which, on the points at issue, was exceedingly like some of the oracles of old—each party might interpret it according to their own views. . . . And what was the result? Confusion became chaotic: the clergy who had interpreted the charge as sanctioning—nay, as indirectly advising—certain changes, were opposed by their congregations. In their dilemma, they consulted their bishop. They were then quietly told to act according to the best of their discretion—in other words, they were led into trouble, and then left to get out of it by themselves as well as they could. In another diocese the bishop determined to carry out certain changes, or returns to old customs in ritual observances, *et cetera*. . . . In a third diocese, the bishop is entirely against any return to obsolete ritual observances whatever, and however strong may be the conscientious feelings of a body of his clergy in favour of that view; and a fourth bishop, utterly hopeless and helpless in this conflict of opinions and passions, lets each clergyman in his diocese do exactly what he pleases on these momentous subjects, and so brings his diocese into the same state of confusion as did the first."

A truthful sketch that, and artistically grouped; but the last master-touch has yet to be added. The position of a clergyman in any one of these dioceses must be unpleasant enough, but the writer, to show still more strikingly the working of the system, imagines the case of "one who is *curate* to a non-resident incumbent" (the incumbent, it is significantly hinted, can afford to have an independent spirit) "passing into and through the four dioceses which we have endeavoured to shadow forth!" There is a gloomy grandeur in the conception worthy of Dante!—

"As the episcopacy is actually in operation now, can any man's fate be conceived more painful than this man's? It is surely enough for a clergyman to be (so

far as laws and regulations are concerned, and quite apart from the proceedings of his bishop) one of the most ill-used and conscience-tortured beings upon the face of the earth. Rubrics cannot always be reconciled with Articles and Canons: decrees of ecclesiastical courts make the confusion more confounded; and acts of Parliament—acts passed, perhaps, long after his ordination vows were made—override all! But when he is compelled to feel that this torturing process is not the same in every vineyard of the Church (for even that might be some palliation to his sufferings of conscience), but that, at the will of the bishop in whose diocese he may happen to be, his conscience must be prostrated before that bishop's interpretation of particular rules and laws, and that each time that he changes his diocese he must submit to a new interpretation or a new declaration of will, and so undergo a new distraction of conscience, what can be more indelible—nay, more degrading—than such a system as this? We ask fearlessly, what profession in England is bound down by such wretched thralldom of conscience as this?"

Here, then, is another bubble burst! The grand panacea for sectarian animosity is found to be itself the nurse of discord. The only bond of unity is a golden one, and uniformity is confined to the assertion of rights and the maintenance of power. Churchmen may well be chagrined at this, but we own that we have no other sympathy with them than as the victims of a delusion. We even rejoice at the failure of every attempt to stunt the national mind by thrusting it into the Chinese shoe of State-religionism. We have no love for sectarianism, yet we had rather see it flourishing in rank luxuriance than have to survey the dreary waste of Act-of-Parliament uniformity.

CHURCH-RATES. MELBOURNE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

(From a Correspondent.)

The quiet of this hitherto peaceful village has lately been disturbed by a most vexatious attempt on the part of the vicar, and his unscrupulous friends, the two churchwardens, to impose a rate for the repair of the "fabric of the church."

In consequence of a large show of hands against the rate it was resolved, at a vestry meeting held July 3rd, that a poll should be taken for the church-rate in the school-room over the church porch, on Monday and Tuesday last, July 10 and 11.

Previous to this, the churchwardens, Messrs. William Knott and James Ransom, issued and widely circulated a handbill containing the opinions of the law lords, hoping thereby to terrify the parishioners into quiet and uncomplaining obedience. Like the men of Thessaly, who were so wondrous wise that they jumped into a quickset hedge, these two gentlemen, after assuring the parishioners that they had no option in the matter, that they must raise the rate, that it was not a mere voluntary act, for the law was imperative, in all of which they found my lords Tindal, Abinger, Denman, *et hoc omne genus*, safe authorities—after all this they meekly resigned themselves into the hands of the voters, saying, "We have no wish to direct any man how to vote: we desire that every man may be left to his own free judgment, to vote according to his conscience."

An active and intelligent Dissenter, living at Royston, but having a vote in Melbourne parish, resolved upon issuing an antidote to this bane, and accordingly circulated equally as wide, a handbill, of which the following is a copy:—

Fellow Parishioners of Melbourne,
At your vestry meeting last week, it was agreed that a poll should be taken for the contested church-rate, and this is to take place to-day and to-morrow, between the hours of four and eight in the evening.

Fellow Dissenters,
For the paltry sum of seventy-five pounds, the Vicar, whom we have hitherto considered a very worthy man, and his Churchwardens, have resolved to throw the parish into confusion and uproar. We are not responsible for this disturbance; the men who seek to impose this rate are the men by whom the offence cometh.

It is not, however, the amount to which we object; on principle we oppose all compulsory payments for religious purposes, believing them to be contrary to the will of Him who has said "I hate robbery for a burnt offering." No man is an honest Dissenter who does not believe this, and desire, in obvious consistency, the abolition of all secular religious establishments.

The Churchwardens tell you they have law on their side; they try to frighten you from your property by a long parade of learned authorities: my Lord this, and my Lord that, and Judge this, and Mr. Justice the other one. But who made these men judges in religious matters? Who made them lords over God's heritage? Who entrusted our consciences to their keeping?

With the Churchwardens law is everything; they will force you to pay; the law awards compulsion, and the court allows it, and to the cutting of their pound of flesh they will proceed because they have the laws and the law-makers on their side. Truth, justice, probity, the natural dictates of conscience, the opinion of nine-tenths of the people of Great Britain, are nothing with the Vicar and Churchwardens, in comparison with the power of a law made by the aristocracy to uphold the clergy in their dignity, because the clergy support the aristocracy in their contempt of the middle classes.

Dissenters of Melbourne,
We have much power in our hands; let us use it, every man of us; the power of passive resistance. If they will repair the church with our money, let them come and steal it; if they will build their sacred edifices with other people's property, let them come with their law and take it, but give it to them willingly, we cannot, we must not, and we will not.

When they have seized for church-rates, the Vicar will preach from this text, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets." We speak as to wise men, judge ye what we say!

Monday, July 10, 1848. THOMAS TITCHMARSH.
At the close of the proceedings on Tuesday evening the proposition of the churchwardens was carried, and the rate passed, by a glorious majority of ONE: the numbers being 128 for, and 127 against the rate.

Such at present is the issue of the question; but a large proportion of the minority have resolved to suffer the spoiling of their goods, rather than appear to sanction the injustice of compulsory payments for the support of religion.

Those who read this article will be surprised to

know, that the Church property of Melbourne is as follows; and the mere statement of these figures is enough to make one blush for a gentleman like Mr. Selwyn, the vicar, who pretends, under the cover of the most guileless sanctity, to be unable to pay for his own:—Lay rector's tithe-rent, gross, £914 5s.; the vicar's ditto, £231 11s. 9d.; making a total of £1,145 16s. 9d., in addition to 241 acres of glebe land, and 100 acres belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Ely, not in lease to the lay rector.

The amiable vicar, Mr. Selwyn (brother, by the bye, to the Bishop of New Zealand), opened and closed the contested proceedings with prayer. His prayers were probably sincere; but one or two suggestions occur to one's mind in connexion with this and other parts of the business.

Is Mr. Selwyn aware of the fact, that sixteen votes were given by holders of Church property, who, not being liable to pay any Church-rates themselves, are actually the majority whereby a rate is imposed upon the parish, no part of which they mean to pay themselves? Mr. Selwyn remembers, doubtless, of whom it was said, "They bind heavy burdens, and grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders; but they themselves will not move them with one of their fingers."

Is Mr. Selwyn aware that, anxious as he is for law, nothing but law—an anxiety displayed by his vociferous behaviour in the church porch, when he exclaimed, "I vote for the law"—is he aware that he himself has seriously violated the law, and can now be indicted for an ecclesiastical offence? It is unlawful for any clergyman to use any prayer, at any time, in any public place, unless that prayer has been submitted to and approved of by the ordinary. For breach of this ordinance the punishment is suspension from all the benefits and profits belonging to his office, place, promotion, or dignity. Mr. Selwyn can easily refer to the statute which enacts this; though a violator of the law like recalcitrant Dissenters, he of course is not ignorant like them.

Last of all, we would ask Mr. Selwyn if he thinks the following letter, sent to Mr. Titchmarsh on a Sabbath morning, reflects much credit on a vicar's common-sense, courtesy, and propriety of behaviour:—

Canterbury, July 14, 1848.

MR. TITCHMARSH.—I hoped that you would not have left Melbourne on Wednesday evening last, without making an apology to the parish for the very improper notice which you circulated and posted throughout the village, and also to myself, for saying that you did not believe my words, at the church porch on Wednesday evening.

I have now to desire, in the name of the parish, and in my own name, that you will make a full and sufficient apology for the insults you have offered to the parish, and to myself as vicar; and that you will cause the same to be circulated and posted up at Melbourne in the same public manner as your last notice.

If this be done, no further steps will be taken with respect to your conduct; but until this be done, you never can be well received at any future parish meeting, not even by those who voted with you against the church-rate.

I am quite ready to forgive, and so, I am sure, will the parish also. I have already forgiven you in my heart for what you have said against myself; but you must see that it is your duty, as a Christian and a man of honour, to make a public acknowledgment of your public offences.

I am, Sir, your sincere well-wisher,
WILLIAM SELWYN.

Pray direct your answer to me at Melbourne.

The above is a literal copy of a letter received yesterday from the vicar, and, coupled with his extemporaneous and unauthorized efforts at prayer, is an amusing instance of a good man making himself ridiculously contemptible. Mr. Selwyn does not understand Dissenters—they cannot digest buttered thunder: and cloak and cover the rapacity of his Church how he may, he has yet to learn that the self-styled Poor Man's Church, one of the most costly and pernicious of our aristocratic institutions, is becoming day by day the object of increasing scorn and contempt to every conscientious Dissenter.

In conclusion, we cannot help giving the laconic answer returned by Mr. Titchmarsh to the above rigmare letter of the vicar:—

Royston, July 17th, 1848.

TO REV. W. SELWYN.
SIR.—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th ult., and

I have the honour to subscribe myself,
Sir, Your obedient servant,
THOMAS TITCHMARSH.

Such is the present position of this case, which has excited no little interest in Melbourne and the neighbourhood.

Royston. B. G. W.

THE CLONMEL REGIUM DONUM CASE.

The Presbyterians of Ireland have lately been quite in a state of agitation, relative to the non-payment of the usual allowance to Mr. Dill, one of their ministers at Clonmel. The cause of this unusual proceeding on the part of Government is at present involved in mystery; but the following explanation of the facts of the case, as given in the *Standard of Freedom* of Saturday last, will throw some light upon the affair:—

"In this Clonmel case the royal money has been withheld since the 1st of October last, without any intimation why. But when Mr. Dill, the minister to whom it was refused, was about to bring the case before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday week, up got the Government agent, Dr. Cooke, and offered to pay the money there and then; all he wanted was no exposure and a good receipt. When Mr. Dill objected to a statement by Dr. Cooke as not quite correct, up started Dr. Stewart, oracularly pronouncing, 'a cheque is not a mistake any way.' Dr. Cooke, determined if possible to gag the affair, lectured the Assembly about 'the vast inconvenience of lauding their inde-

pendence.' 'The very men to whom you boast of your independence are the men to deny it.'

"Mr. Dill's bounty did not arrive when he expected it, in October, though he had, as in every year since 1838, sent up his certificate in April to prove that his congregation was a *bona fide* congregation, consisting of more than twelve families and fifty resident individuals. But the money did not come. In December it had not come; and, though annoyed, Mr. Dill explained the matter by his experience that the Government, like the rest of the world, were sometimes a little irregular in their payments. But in December he heard that, in the presence of credible witnesses, a Mr. George Mathews had said 'he had stopped my bounty!' Upon this he wrote to Dr. Cooke, the Government agent, who referred him to 'the Government' for the why and wherefore. Mr. Dill lost not a minute, upon receipt of this letter, in calling his congregation and laying the matter before them. Off went a deputation next morning to Dublin; and Counsellor Peebles, Mr. Wilson Kennedy, and Mr. Dill, of Dublin, obtained an interview within a week with the Under Secretary, Mr. Redington. On the 23rd of December, seven days after Dr. Cooke had written that he had received his instructions from the 'Government,' Mr. Redington protested to the deputation, 'I assure you, gentlemen, her Majesty's Government know nothing of this matter.' 'Go to the Government for the why,' says Dr. Cooke, by direction of the Government, as he declares, and the Government, after a week of dangling attendance in Dublin, grant an interview to say, 'We don't know why.'

'Oh why? oh why?
Oh tell me why?'

You have withheld my bounty, sings or says the Rev. Mr. Dill, and he is assured the Government know nothing about it.

"Now, it appears there was a standing quarrel between Mr. Dill and Mr. George Mathews, a clerk in the Castle. Whether or not in order to be able to boast of having stopped his opponent's bounty, is not established, but Mr. George Mathews wrote a non-official note to the reverend gentleman asking him to state the exact number of his congregation. The genuineness of his signature was doubted. The clerk would make the minister obey his non-official note, though contrary to the usage of nine years. As this was non-official, and from a person who had made unjust charges against him, this note was not answered. On the 31st of December a letter from Mr. Redington says the bounty was withheld because the certificate had not been what it ought to be, but would be paid whenever the form enclosed had been properly filled up. This pretext Mr. Dill flatly declares to be untrue. The form of his certificate had been approved of in April, and every year before for eight years, and in July his bounty had been voted to him by the House of Commons. Yet, in December his money is withheld without the allegation of a fault against his return for nine months. Moreover, this alleged parliamentary return was never ordered by Parliament at all. Mr. Redington himself had been misled, and Mr. Dill himself denounces this pretended return as 'an imposition on the public.' Mr. Dill now said that every minister in Ulster was at the mercy of any clerk in the Government office, regarding the stoppage of his bounty, and he determined to ascertain if this was the law. Is our bounty dependent upon royalty, or upon officiality? Is it dependent upon the laws, or upon the Castle clerks? Though willing to accept the gift of a Queen, are we to be dependent upon the caprices of a clerk? Can the Castle, at its pleasure, make a new and retrospective condition upon false pretences, indispensable to our receiving the bounty, after withholding it for nine months without assigning a reason, and none being discoverable until a clerk is heard boasting, 'As he had stopped the Clonmel *Regium Donum*.' Why? oh! why? asks the reverend receiver of the royal bounty—and why? oh! why? asks his brethren in the ministry—and why? oh! why? demand his congregation; and after nine months, and a deputation, and a week of dancing attendance—behold! it is the will of the clerk! Then the Castle intimates that all future correspondence must be through the presbytery, and the presbytery write, and get no answer? Their humble and dutiful respects receive no notice. The clerk is mightier than they—the fitful pensioners of royal bounty and official caprice, who receive not even courtesy.

"The Government order was the note of a clerk, which Dr. Cooke chose to regard as an order of the Government, though in a return to Parliament it is treated as nothing at all—*nil*. His order appears to have been three notes from the clerk. The Clonmel congregation asked for them, the deputation asked for them, the Parliament ordered them, but they have never been forthcoming, for neither the Under Secretary nor the Chief Secretary, nor the Lord-Lieutenant, knew anything about them.

"In fact, in reference to the *Regium Donum*, the clerk is the king, and somewhat of a tyrannical one. What obviously adds to the bitterness of this tyranny is, that the clerk is a 'notorious voluntary.' What a condition of things! Rather than be dependent upon those whom they teach, and be ministered unto in temporal things by those to whom they minister in spiritual, a body of clergymen become the stipendiaries of the State, and when a clerk in a Government office issues an order for a return, and makes its fulfilment a condition of payment of the bounty, all comply except one, who has a personal quarrel with the clerk, and whose pay is stopped accordingly. But this is the real nature of all similar connexions with governments. It is not partially subjection to kings, but to clerks, albeit the prerogatives ascribed are not human, but divine. This royal and clerical bread must be very bitter."

The question was the subject of hot and angry discussion at the meeting of the General Assembly, which closed its sittings at Belfast on Wednesday last, but after a lengthy and protracted discussion to which we shall have further occasion to advert, it was determined that the Assembly was not in possession of sufficient information to enable it to come to any decision, and that a deputation should be appointed to wait upon Government.

THE CHURCH-RATE SEIZURES.—SALE BY AUCTION.—On Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, the annual Church-Rate-Seizure Sale-by-Auction, for the parish of St. Martin's, took place at the Town-hall, Messrs. Froane and Son officiated as auctioneers. There was but a small attendance of spectators, and only two buyers present. The first lot of three cheeses was knocked down to Mr. Poole, woolwarehouseman, at 6d. per lb.; also the two next lots of three cheeses each, to the same person, at 5½d. per lb. Two lots of 25 hats each were then put up, but no bidder was found for them. The same was also the case with 12 caps which were next offered. The 40 remnants were knocked down to Mr. Lynes, at 12s. 4 water-cans were knocked down to Mr. Poole at 10s. 6d.; also 5 chairs at 10s. 6d. the lot. The remaining lots, including cotton dresses, water-cans, watering-pans, milk buckets, copper tea-kettles, looking-glasses, mahogany stand, dressing-tables, writing paper, scales and weights, steel yards, saw, and four butchers' cleavers, were put up, but no purchaser was to be found for them.—*Leicester Mercury*.

MINISTERS' MONEY IN IRELAND.—It is very probable that early next session some material change in the administration of the present law as regards ministers' money in Ireland will be made by the legislature. A select committee is now sitting daily for the purpose of receiving evidence on this subject, the chairman being the Right Hon. Richard L. Sheil, and the other members, Mr. Napier, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Grogan, Mr. Fagan, Captain Jones, Mr. Callaghan, Mr. Monsell, Mr. McCullagh, and Mr. Sullivan. During the proceedings, evidence has been adduced to show the great hardships to the Roman Catholic population of Ireland consequent upon the present system as it now works, and also of the inequalities of the tax. It has been proved that in the city of Cork, the proprietors of the largest brewery in Ireland, whose premises, rated under the poor-law valuation at £2,225 per annum, are charged with ministers' money to the amount only of £2 15s. per annum; and that a wealthy distiller, whose premises are rated at £870, pays £2 10s. ministers' money; whereas a butter buyer, whose premises are rated at £26, pays £2 15s. 4d. of the same tax annually; and a poor widow, occupying premises rated at £16, pays £1 3s. 1d. So deep is the feeling against the tax in Cork, that an "Anti-Ministers' Money Association," having for its sole object the abolition of this tax, has been established for the last ten years—the Association being composed of the respectable tradesmen (mostly Roman Catholics), and worked by a secretary, who has been called upon to give evidence before the committee. Another grievance, and a very great grievance, has been proved—namely, that the tax is chargeable on the occupier, who can be distrained summarily, even for the arrears due by the outgoing tenant; in support of which fact, numerous instances, involving great hardship, have been cited. But what calls most loudly for an alteration in the present system is the fact, now perfectly established, that the clergy of the Established Church in Ireland are most anxious for a change in this state of things.—*Saunders's News-Letter*.

DECLINE OF PUSEYISM.—We incline to believe, from all that comes to our ears, that Puseyism proper—Puseyism in its rankness—has run its course at Oxford, and is not now on the increase; which of itself denotes that it is on the decline; for a sect that does not make new proselytes speedily falls away. The "fashion" among the undergraduates seems to have taken another direction. Mr. Gladstone's name was received, at the late commemoration, with much hissing; and among the "calls," one for "a cheer for Jenny Lind and Dr. Pusey," was received with great laughter and applause. There is, however, still remaining, both at Oxford and Cambridge, a wide-spread and dangerous "high Church feeling," which, in its essential principles and tendencies, is Tractarianism. We mean an irrational and vehement desire to hold and advocate extreme views, without understanding them, or knowing whither they tend. This tendency is, of course, accompanied by a bitter and intolerant feeling towards all Dissenters, all Whigs, and all "low Churchmen." The Reformation is lightly esteemed; the Revolution of 1688 utterly contemned; Charles I. is idolized; William III. detested. This is a prevalent tone among the rising youth of the present day; and it is time that the rulers of our universities and our public instructors generally, took measures to meet this new danger. In Oxford there is also a further evil, and one of a very serious kind. Some of the leaders of the fashion have taken up German theology with great zeal and enthusiasm. They abandon Dr. Pusey's idea of exalting the Church; but they effect an equal mischief in another direction, by dethroning the Scriptures. Thus, in lectures, they will say, "It may be objected, that Scripture gives a different view of the matter. That is true, but it does not appear certain that the question can be so disposed of." Language of this sort, refusing to admit the Bible as a decisive authority, is becoming, we are informed, not uncommon in that university.—*Record*.

THE REV. MR. SHORE, AND THE BISHOP OF

EXETER.—On Tuesday se'nnight a very large meeting was held in the Town-hall, Manchester, to hear from Mr. Shore's own lips some account of his sufferings in consequence of the Bishop's proceedings against him. The Mayor presided. The Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Rev. F. A. West, and others, addressed the meeting. The Rev. James Currie was the only clergyman we observed present; but several of the Dissenting ministers were in the meeting. Resolutions condemnatory of the present state of the ecclesiastical law were passed, and a collection was made to assist Mr. Shore to defend himself by petition to Parliament. [Meetings of a similar character have been held during the past week at Leeds, Huddersfield, Wakefield, and Halifax.]

BISHOP'S STORTFORD.—A correspondent sends us the following narrative:—Mrs. Cannon, the wife of a baker, died in childbirth, and her infant a short time after. The mother was placed in her coffin and the infant in her arms. On Sabbath, the 2nd of July, the corpse was conveyed to the church, followed by the weeping husband and motherless children. On arriving at the church the usual service was read, and the mournful spectacle moved towards the grave with the rector (Rev. Mr. Spencer) at the head. As the procession proceeded, the undertaker informed the rev. gentleman there were two bodies in the coffin. He inquired whether the infant had been registered and baptized? On receiving a negative he said, "Then I cannot read the service till the infant is removed." Argument was vain. The coffin was taken to a public house, opened, the infant removed, a box made for it hastily on the Sabbath—the mourners returned and followed the body of the mother to the grave, when the funeral service was read; at the close the box containing the babe was placed on the coffin of the mother. Comment is useless; the fact speaks for itself.

MEETING TO PROMOTE THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION IN WALES.—A public meeting was held on Friday, in Manchester, for the above object. The Rev. O. Jones in the chair. Amongst the other gentlemen present were the Rev. H. Richards of London, Mr. E. Davies of Brecon (deputed by the committee of the Normal College for Wales), and the Rev. R. Jones. The Chairman, whose address was in Welsh, in his introductory observations, alluded to the want of education in Wales. Though much had been said of the ignorance and degradation of the Welsh, he believed that people equalled in natural intelligence those of any country in the world, and presented an excellent field for the efforts of the educator. The Rev. J. Williams proposed (in Welsh) a resolution sympathizing with the efforts now put forth for the promotion of education in Wales. It was seconded by Mr. J. Hughes, who alluded to the establishment of a Normal College in Brecon, and urged the meeting to support it. If the undertaking were properly supported, he had no doubt that men would arise giving a stamp to their country, and placing it in a high position amongst civilized nations. The resolutions having been agreed to, Mr. Evan Davies, Principal of the Normal College, Brecon, gave (in English) a brief history of the rise and progress of that institution. The college was supported by all denominations, and thus formed a real "evangelical alliance." The number of schools now in operation, conducted by masters trained at college, was upwards of 50. In some of these there were as many as 200 scholars; the average number, however, was from 90 to 100. The average attendance in winter months was 100, and in summer 60 or 70. During the two and a half years the establishment had been in operation, between 5,000 and 6,000 children had been instructed by teachers trained at the college. Notwithstanding the great amount of good effected by the institution, its promoters met with nothing but frowns from the Welsh aristocracy. But in spite of their opposition, the cause of education was fast progressing. At Milford £600 had been subscribed for the erection of public schools, and in Glamorganshire much interest was now manifested in the cause. A new college was to be built at Swansea, instead of the one at Brecon. At the present college they were only able to accommodate twenty-three or twenty-four in the house, and these they could only keep for a twelvemonth. Ground had been purchased for the erection of the Swansea College; they proposed accommodating there sixty students, and to keep them for three years. After giving an account of the daily course of education at the Brecon College, the speaker concluded by proposing the following resolution:—

That this meeting, deeply convinced that the suitable training of teachers constitutes the very fountain-head of good and sound education, earnestly rejoices to hear of the establishment and progress of the Normal College at Brecon, and would express its determination to do all in its power to encourage and sustain an institution of so much practical value to the best moral and spiritual interests of the Principality.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. H. Richards, who advocated the claims of the voluntary principle, and expressed his unwillingness to entrust education into the hands of Government. He concluded by an earnest exhortation to the meeting to support the efforts of the promoters of Welsh education. The meeting was addressed in a like strain by the Revs. R. Jones, T. C. Evans, and other gentlemen. A committee was then appointed to obtain subscriptions in furtherance of the objects of the meeting.

DEATH FROM THE STING OF A BEE.—An elderly woman has lost her life at Bradfield St. George, in Suffolk, from the sting of a bee in her thumb. The medical witnesses at the inquest were of opinion that the sting had caused death by producing such a shock on the nervous system as to stop the action of the heart.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW CONNEXION OF GENERAL BAPTISTS.

The ministers and representatives of the New Connexion of General Baptists held their 79th Annual Association in the neat and commodious chapel, High-street, Boston, Lincolnshire, June 27th, and three following days. On Tuesday, at ten o'clock, a.m., the Rev. T. W. Mathews, minister of the place, gave out a hymn, which was sung with devout feeling, and then called on the Rev. W. Fogg, of Retford, Notts, to offer the opening prayer. The Secretary, the Rev. William Underwood, of Paddington, announced the subjects and order of the Association business, and the nature and times of the public services. The rest of the morning sitting was occupied with reading reports of the state of the churches. After dinner the officers of the Association were chosen—the Rev. Thomas Stevenson, of Leicester, being unanimously elected Chairman; and the Revs. R. Kenney, of Holbeck, and R. Ingham, of Louth, Moderators.

The deputation appointed by the last Association to the Freewill Baptist Triennial Convention, Vermont, America, being called to give an account of their tour, the Revs. Joseph Goadby, of Loughborough, and Dr. Burns, of London, gave very pleasing descriptions of the places they had visited, and of the labours in which they had been engaged, after which a resolution was passed, expressive of the perfect satisfaction of the Association with the manner in which these gentlemen had fulfilled their mission, more especially with the honesty and boldness with which they had everywhere opposed the slaveholding sentiments and practices of the Americans.

The Revs. Jonathan Woodman and Eli Noyes, M.A., were then introduced as a deputation from the Freewill Baptists of America, a denomination containing more than 60,000 members. Mr. Woodman gave a concise history of the origin, peculiarities, and progress of the Freewill Baptists in the United States—adverted to the determined opposition which this body of Christians had ever shown to American slavery—and mentioned the encouragement they had derived, while opposing this hideous evil, from the communications transmitted, at various times, from the Association of General Baptists in England. Mr. Noyes followed, and began his address by referring to the acquaintance so fortunately formed between his denomination and that whose representatives were now convened; to the visit they had received, many years ago, from the Rev. Amos Sutton, of Orissa, on his return from England to India; to the formation of a Foreign Missionary Society among them, through Mr. Sutton's instrumentality; and to the influence of subsequent intercourse by correspondence, and by reciprocal deputations, in cementing the union established. He then delivered an eloquent speech in condemnation of American slavery, and in favour of the cause of temperance and peace. At the close of his thrilling and applauded address, Mr. Winks, of Leicester, editor of the *Baptist Reporter*, moved that the American brethren be affectionately welcomed to the Association, and cordially invited to sit on the platform with its officers, and take part in its deliberations. J. Hodgson, Esq., of Stubbing House, Yorkshire, seconded the motion; and John Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, supported it in the following terms:—"I feel anxious to support this resolution on account of the office I hold as chief magistrate of this borough, the ancient Boston, from which young Boston took its name, in honour of John Cotton, formerly minister of the parish church here. Some time ago I was honoured, as chairman of a public meeting, held in the Guildhall, to forward an address on universal peace, written by my pastor, Mr. Mathews; and I now have in my possession the official reply from John Quincy, jun., Esq., the Mayor of that city. I rejoice that, though the child has outgrown the parent, in both are felt the same hatred of oppression, and the same love of peace." Turning to the deputation, Mr. Noble said, "Dear brethren, on your return home, you may tell your countrymen that you found the Mayor of old Boston a plain man—a member and deacon of a General Baptist church, a teetotaler, and an ardent friend of civil and religious freedom." He then gave each of them a hearty shake of the hand, and sat down amidst the cheers of the assembly.

On Wednesday morning the chapel was filled with a congregation for public worship, when the Rev. E. Noyes preached the first Association Sermon from Matt. xxii. 3, "But they would not come." The discourse was designed to explain and to prove the freedom of the human will; and such were the arguments and illustrations employed, that its delivery evoked the most unequivocal expressions of approbation and delight from the attentive auditory. In the afternoon of this day a Home Missionary Meeting was held; and in the evening the Annual Meeting of the General Baptist Foreign Missionary Society took place. The chair was occupied by James Hodgson, Esq., Yorkshire. An abstract of the Report was read by the Rev. J. G. Pike, of Derby, the venerable secretary; and various resolutions were moved and seconded by the Revs. J. Woodman and E. Noyes, from America; Henry Wilkinson and Amos Sutton, missionaries from India; H. Hunter, of Nottingham; and W. Underwood, of Paddington.

The early part of Thursday was devoted to matters of business, the most interesting of which related to the college, at Leicester, for the education of ministers. The Secretaries' Report, including that of the theological and classical examiners, gave great satisfaction; but much anxiety was produced by a re-

ported deficiency in the year's income, and by the resignation of the office of Treasurer by J. Noble, Esq., of Belgrave, Leicester. After considerable discussion, contributions were given or promised of upwards of £100, which more than met the deficiency in the funds. In the evening, the second Association Sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Woodman, on the sufferings of Christ, Heb. ii. 9.

Friday was also a day of business, which was transacted with excellent order, and in the most amicable spirit. On the conclusion of the business, the Rev. E. Noyes delivered a touching farewell address, which was appropriately followed by the singing of Sutton's hymn:—

"Hail, dearest, sweetest tie, that binds
Our glowing hearts in one," &c. &c.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. R. Kenney, one of the Moderators, and thus terminated one of the happiest Associations we remember to have attended.

Before breaking up, votes of thanks were presented to the Boston friends, particularly to the ladies, for their great attention and kindness to the representatives and visitors; to the Mayor, for the use of the Town-hall and Assembly-rooms for meetings and refreshments; and to the Particular Baptist church in Salem Chapel, for the accommodation offered to the Committee by the use of their place of worship.

The letters from the churches comprised in the Association presented no very remarkable features. Some of them showed a considerable increase of numbers; while those from many of the smaller churches spoke of a gradual decay and decrease. The denomination has been deprived of several of its ministers by death during the past year, amongst whom particular mention may be made of the Revs. Adam Smith, who laboured successfully at Nottingham, Quorndon, and Leicester; F. Cameron, forty-three years resident at Louth; and W. Pickering, of Nottingham, a man of singular piety and eminent usefulness, who died in the eighty-second year of his age.—*From a Correspondent.*

TENBY, PEMBROKESHIRE.—On the 5th inst., Mr. W. Phillips, late of Accrington College, was ordained pastor over the Baptist church at Tenby. The introductory discourse on the constitution of a Christian church was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Pughe, of Pembroke Dock; and the ordination prayer was offered up by the Rev. J. H. Thomas, of Milford. The regular questions were asked, and the young minister's confession of faith accepted, by the Rev. H. J. Morgan, of the first church at Pembroke Dock, who also delivered a most affectionate, comprehensive, and appropriate charge to the newly ordained pastor, and concluded in prayer. The eldest ministers present repeatedly stated that they never in all their days heard a charge of such surpassing excellence. In the evening the church was addressed on their relative duties towards their minister by the Rev. B. Thomas, of Narberth; and the Rev. W. Walters, of Preston, preached to the people, and also on the following evening. The whole of the services were peculiarly interesting.

MIDDLE-MILL.—On Saturday, July 8, the members of the Baptist church at Middle-Mill presented the Rev. Mr. Reynolds with a purse of £30, as an expression of their attachment and their esteem of his labours among them. The presentation was made by Mr. Thomas Morris in a kind and fraternal spirit, and appropriately acknowledged by Mr. Reynolds.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. T. A. WHEELER.—On Thursday evening, the largest party we ever witnessed in the Assembly-rooms, met for the purpose of presenting to the Rev. Thomas A. Wheeler, the minister of St. Clement's Chapel, a very handsome silver tea service, &c., as a token of esteem and affection from his congregation and other personal friends, on the occasion of his marriage. We observed a large number of the principal Dissenters of various denominations. Nearly 400 sat down to tea. The chair was taken by Mr. J. H. Green, one of the deacons; and the meeting was ably addressed by Thomas Bignold, Esq., Mr. Frederick Pigg, and the Rev. James Puntis, after which, Mr. Tillett, in the name of the numerous subscribers, presented the valuable gift to Mr. Wheeler, with remarks appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Wheeler, under considerable emotion, acknowledged the generosity of his friends. The meeting, after addresses from Mr. Thomas Brooks, the Rev. Andrew Reed, and the Rev. F. Wheeler (Mr. T. A. Wheeler's father), concluded about ten o'clock. We have never attended a meeting in which more cordial and hearty good feeling was exhibited towards any one, than was observable in this. It must have been, in the highest degree, gratifying to Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, and to their relatives and friends, who were able to attend it. The Rev. W. Brock, J. Alexander, and T. Scott, would have been present had not they been prevented by absence from Norwich.—*Norfolk News.*

WARE.—The Rev. Louis Herschell has resigned the pastoral charge of the Independent Church at Ware.

THE REV. MR. KING is presenting his appeal for Ireland, in different parts of the country. He has come to visit our churches chiefly at the instance of Rev. Dr. Baird, whom he met at the Evangelical Alliance. Mr. King is commended to the Christian sympathy and confidence of the American churches, by several of the most distinguished clergymen of Great Britain. As the existing organizations for the evangelization of Ireland are embarrassed and crippled, either by sectarian prejudice, by a jealousy of those Churches which are in any manner dependent on the State, or by the national antipathy

between the English and the Irish, it is proposed to form a Committee in Dublin, representing the various evangelical denominations in Ireland that may favour the Voluntary principle, to act as an "American Missionary Committee," somewhat analogous to the "American Swiss Committee," at Geneva, for the circulation of the Scriptures, the support of colporteurs or "Bible readers," and also of evangelists, for the publication of religious tracts, periodicals, and books, and, in fine, for whatever may promote the spiritual good of Ireland. We understand that the Foreign Evangelical Society and the Christian Alliance have determined to respond to the appeal of Mr. King, to the extent of their ability, the latter Society having appointed him their Corresponding Secretary for Ireland. A similar response, we trust, will be made by other benevolent Societies, by Churches, and by individuals.—*New York Evangelist.*

MALBOROUGH.—The Rev. W. W. Evans, late Missionary at Calcutta, in connexion with the Baptist Missionary Society, has received and accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Church at Malborough, near Kingsbridge, in Devonshire; and entered on his engagement the second Sabbath in July, with pleasing prospects of much usefulness.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES were held yesterday week in the churches and chapels of Bradford, almost without exception, in reference to the great distress that exists in that town. Many of the mills were stopped to give the workpeople an opportunity of attending, and some of the shops were closed, though this was by no means general. The attendance both at the morning and evening services was probably as numerous as might have been expected, though not as could be wished. We (*Bradford Observer*) have endeavoured to learn the nature of the addresses delivered at the various places of worship, and the texts on which they were founded. So far as we can understand—for our reports are not complete—there was a striking resemblance in the general scope of the discourses and the leading views of the various preachers. A large Chartist meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at which several speeches were delivered. We are sorry to find that the speeches are not such as we can approve, or as are calculated to confer any imaginable benefit, present or prospective, upon the working classes. They were fierce and vindictive, sweeping and indiscriminating, uncharitable and unjust. The persons who took part in the religious services of Tuesday were, without exception, characterised as hypocrites, who masked themselves in religion; and were held up to the opprobrium of the assembled thousands. The speakers knew very well that a considerable number of the persons whom they thus denounced have laboured hard for the last six months in alleviating the distresses of the poor—that they have given their time and money for this purpose, and are still engaged in devising plans to improve and elevate the condition of the working classes of the borough. Knowing this, they must also have known that they were bearing false witness against their neighbours.

VOLUNTARISM IN HALIFAX.—On Tuesday se'night a few of the principal friends and supporters of the interest at Square Chapel assembled together, to devise means for the removal of the debt incurred by the erection of day-schools, and the payment of moneys on other accounts connected with the place, as well as the cost of painting, &c., now required to be done. The Rev. Enoch Mellor, M.A., presided. The subscriptions promised, payment to range over two years, were above £900, about £1,200 being the total sum needed.

CHANNING ON CONGREGATIONALISM.—Congregationalism is the only effectual protection of the church from usurpation—the only effectual security of Christian freedom, of the right of private judgment. As such let us hold it dear. Let us esteem it an invaluable legacy. Let us resist every effort to wrest it from us. Attempts have been made, and may be repeated, to subject our churches to tribunals subversive of their independence. Let the voice of our fathers be heard, warning us to stand fast in the liberty with which Christ has made us free. The independence of our churches was the fundamental principle which they aimed to establish here, and here may it never die.—*Memoir of Channing.*

NEW GOTHIC CHAPEL IN LANCASHIRE.—The new Unitarian Church at Gee Cross, near Stockport, was opened for divine service on Monday last. After an excellent discourse, by the Rev. Charles Wicksteed, M.A., of Leeds, there was a liberal collection for purposes connected with this place of worship. The attendance was numerous, and a part of the congregation afterwards sat down to a cold collation, prepared for the friends who came from a distance. Thomas Thornely, Esq., M.P., presided, and frequent opportunities evoked their felicitations on the completion of the work which they were celebrating. The structure, we understand, has cost £8,000, all provided for without leaving any debt. Its style is Gothic, and in architectural design it is not exempt from some degree of boldness and originality.—*Gateshead Observer.*

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.—A person of the name of William Portage, better known as "Don the Diver," walked under water from Harwich across the harbour to Shotley Gate, a distance of a mile, on Monday week. He was provided with the improved air apparatus. He started at 12 o'clock, and, although it was blowing a double reef breeze at the time, and numerous vessels were sailing over his path, he arrived safely at his destination at 20 minutes past 1, and was loudly cheered by a large assemblage met there to welcome him.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SUFFRAGE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Allow me a brief observation or two upon that part of your Bradford correspondent's letter in which he proposes to give additional votes to those individuals who pay the property or income tax.

I conceive, Sir, that those who with himself have arrived at the conviction that every man has a right to the franchise, acquire a responsibility which renders it incumbent upon them not to crush the exercise of that right by a step tantamount to a virtual repeal of its avowal, but to diffuse amongst the class mostly prone to err respecting the powers and obligations of governments, such political and general knowledge as will enable them properly to discharge the duties connected with the possession of such right.

There seems to be nothing in the generally-admitted theory of the origin of civil government which would warrant our adoption of your correspondent's plan. If we associate for the purpose of individual and social protection, it follows—1st, that laws will be enacted which, to render such association effectual, will require unqualified obedience; 2nd, that the discharge of those duties which, as the consequence of such association, will necessarily devolve upon certain individuals, will be attended with pecuniary expenses. The requirement of obedience to laws involves the right to a share in making them; whilst the right to contribute an equal share to the defrayal of the expenses attending their enforcement involves the right to express approval or disapproval of the manner in which the duties are discharged, through which such expenses are incurred. Surely the inference cannot reasonably be drawn that possessors of a certain amount of property are entitled to additional political privilege. It may fairly be contended that the adoption of your correspondent's suggestion would tend to create in the minds of those whom he terms the "unpropertied class" the very feelings the effects of which he fears. It would in no way help to secure that respect for the rights of property which is so eminently essential to the well-being of a state.

It appears that a large portion of the advocates of property enfranchisement (let me not be understood to include your correspondent in their number) conceive that the "unpropertied class" merely desire the franchise to enable them to lay prostrate the monied interests of the community, and to revel in that carnival of equality, of which but few of them desire the realization. Never was there a greater mistake. Hostility to the rights of property is by no means a prevailing characteristic of our order. On the contrary, we are too prone to pay an unwarrantable amount of deference to the possessors of property. In almost every institution of which we form the majority, the wealthiest members are placed in the most prominent position, and where there are individual objections to such proceedings they are the result of a conviction very far opposed to any desire to trample upon the rights of property, or to confer distinction upon a particular class.

I am, Sir,
Yours very respectfully,
A NORWICH OPERATIVE.

Norwich, July 17th, 1848.

THEOLOGICAL COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Perceiving that the question of improvements in your Theological Colleges, demanded by the state of the churches and the times, is exciting public attention, it has occurred to me that some information respecting the course of study, preparatory to the Christian ministry, adopted in the United States, might be acceptable to the friends of the above institutions in England. Having occupied, for eighteen years, the situation of professor in one of the principal New England Colleges, Brown University, and having visited most of the colleges and theological seminaries in the United States, I have had ample opportunity of observing the results of our system.

In the United States the Universities or Colleges and the Theological Seminaries are quite distinct. In ordinary cases we require that the student shall have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or that he give evidence that he has received what is equivalent to a college course in classics and sciences, before he enters the theological seminary. Students for the ministry pursue their literary course at our universities, in common with young men destined for other professions and pursuits. All candidates for admission into our universities are subjected to a rigid examination in the grammar of the Latin and Greek languages, and they must be able to construe and parse any portion of the following books; viz.—Jacob's Greek Reader, the Historical Books of the Greek Testament, or three books of Xenophon's Anabasis; Cæsar's Commentaries, or Sallust, Virgil, Cicero's Orations; and to translate English into Latin and Greek correctly, &c. The course of instruction occupies four years; and the following is an outline of the studies pursued in Brown University, and the curriculum is nearly the same in all the New England Colleges:—The Greek and Latin Languages and Literature; the Modern Languages; Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in their various branches; the Physical Sciences; Rhetoric and Logic; Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Political Economy, and the Constitution of the United States. Courses of lectures, in connexion with the above studies, are delivered each term by the professors. Those students only can obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts who can sustain the examinations in the above courses. All, without distinction of sect, are admitted into our universities, provided they bring satisfactory evidences of unexceptional moral character.

The union of the ministerial students with others may, perhaps, be viewed with some apprehension in this country, where the system is untried. My own experience, however, does not furnish me with examples in which this intercourse has tended to deteriorate the piety of such students, whilst numerous cases occur in which young men who have entered the university unconverted have experienced a change of heart, through the Divine blessing upon the efforts of the professors and pious students. Of our most eminent ministers and missionaries, not a few trace their conversion to the period of their college course. The great religious advantages which young men of respectable Dissenting families in England would derive from admission into

colleges, where they would be surrounded by an atmosphere of piety, are too obvious to require notice.

In addition to twelve colleges in the New England states, we have also in these states six efficient theological seminaries. In these institutions candidates for the ministry generally remain three years. They have usually four professors; and the principal subjects are the following:—Biblical Literature and Criticism; Exercises, which consist in the thorough study of Scripture in the original languages; Systematic Theology, with its various branches; Ecclesiastical History; Sacred Rhetoric; and instruction in pastoral duties. Students do not generally preach until the third year, and then they are frequently heard by the professors in the chapel attached to the seminary. Though we consider the above course necessary to a good training in theology, yet persons who enter the ministry late in life are occasionally admitted for a shorter period than three years, and are permitted to attend such recitations and lectures as may be best adapted to promote their ministerial usefulness, provided they are qualified by their previous acquirements.

In the theological seminaries of the United States instruction is gratuitous, but every student must defray the expense of his board. This they are generally able to do without difficulty, as a large number of them are sons of the middle and wealthy classes. With us, the same degree of self-denial is not required as in England, when young men of that station in society devote themselves to the ministry. This sacred office is held, in the United States, in equal, perhaps I may say, in many places, in higher public estimation, than either of the other learned professions, and the income it generally commands places a minister in comfortable circumstances. Blessed with an exemption from the factitious inequality of rank, created by the state patronage of one sect, the ministers of all denominations hold that place in the social scale to which they are entitled by their relative learning, talents, and piety. We have, however, education societies for aiding indigent and deserving students. These societies advance an annual sum for the support of such persons, which they bind themselves to repay, and a large portion of the money is thus refunded by the beneficiaries. There are exceptional cases, such as that of missionaries, who are not required to repay the sum advanced.

It may be desirable to add, as a proof that there is much less of sectarian feeling in the United States than is supposed here, that our theological institutions, as well as our colleges, are open to students of all evangelical denominations. And, also, that the American Education Society, which is by far the largest, extends its patronage to the Christian students, without distinction of sect or party; and the young men sustained by this Society are also at liberty to select the college or university which they prefer.

The number of students in our colleges varies from one hundred to five hundred, and the number in our theological seminaries from thirty to one hundred and fifty. The time allotted to vacation is three months; and the expense of college bills, including tuition, room rent, use of library, board for nine months, and incidental expenses, ranges, in different colleges, from £25 to £35.

Feeling a warm interest in the literary and religious institutions of the land of my fathers, I cannot help expressing, in conclusion, my best wishes for the success of the measures proposed by several enlightened friends of these institutions, and subscribe myself, yours, &c.,

ROMEO ELTON.

Clifton, near Bristol, July 13th, 1848.

A COLONIAL PENNY POSTAGE.—If the Government of Great Britain were capable of doing anything, however insignificant, in a bold, energetic, and business-like manner, we might expect them to extend the blessings of the penny postage to the whole of our colonies. At present, a letter is carried from the Land's End to John O'Groats for 1d., but the cost of sending a letter to Canada or Australia is 1s. or 1s. 2d. Now, to the people of this country, who have become familiar with the benefits derived from Rowland Hill's admirable scheme, and who have heard Ministers profess that the colonies are entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by the mother country, this cannot but appear a piece of monstrous injustice. We talk of measures for the encouragement of emigration, but what measure could any one propose which, at so small a cost, would tend so much to promote emigration as the extension of the penny postage system to the colonies? At present, a newspaper from Canada or Australia costs nothing for postage, while a letter from either of those two places costs 1s. 2d. What inconsistency is there here! We do not object to the free postage of colonial newspapers; but, if they can be carried for nothing, surely letters might be brought from our most distant possessions for 1d. or 2d. each. What a boon would this be to thousands of poor relatives left behind in "the old country," by adventurous emigrants, who have gone to "push their fortunes" in the wilds of North America, or in the Australian bush! Under the present system the cost of a letter is a heavy tax, the burden of which has no doubt led to a breach of intercourse in thousands of instances where a kindly correspondence would have been maintained, but for its excessive cost.—*Manchester Examiner.*

THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.—On Thursday, the Court of Common Council, on the motion of Mr. Wire, determined that the fine for admission by redemption be the ancient fine of 46s. 8d., and it was referred to the Freedom Committee to wait upon her Majesty's Government, with a view of removing the stamp duty of £3 on the admission to the freedom, as well as other Parliamentary charges.

"COLD-EARTH" CURE.—An old man of High Coniscliffe, near Darlington, has been trying a "cold-earth" cure. Suffering from paralysis in one of his sides, he got a man to bury him in the earth, all but his head, and he remained thus for two hours; when exhumed, he declared that he felt much better, could walk more nimbly, and there was some feeling in his side.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

On Tuesday, the 11th instant, the Minister of the Interior proposed projects of law as to the caution-money of the journals, the abuses of the press, and the clubs. The first project requires that different classes of journals shall deposit with the State sums varying from 24,000 to 6,000 francs, according to their frequency of publication. The second retains the old laws against the abuses of the press; with some modifications. The third admits the right to meet in clubs, but required from them a previous declaration, and subjects them to the surveillance of the police. On this subject an interesting discussion took place:—

The MINISTER of the INTERIOR, in reply, said the state of siege gave the Government full powers with respect to Paris, but not for the rest of France. At present articles were published in the provinces which, if known to the Assembly, would excite its utmost indignation. Some of these articles spoke of the Assembly as incapable or culpable; and one declared that it was expiring under the sea of blood which it had just shed [agitation]. "We want," said the hon. Minister, "to see society strong and well defended, and we are determined to defend it [hear, hear]. We cannot place the whole of France in a state of siege, though many good citizens demand it [oh, oh!];—but, if we do not consent to that course, we must have laws, and we take them where we find them. We sent the strictest orders on this point to the several functionaries; but we have found several of them hesitating, or looking to the future with a certain distrust [movement]. To inspire all persons with confidence, we are bound to present ourselves with a firm determination to protect society. Therefore is it that we come forward with the laws already existing, and declare to you that we are resolved to have them carried into execution with a salutary rigour" [hear, hear].

M. FLOCON asked what would be the position of a journal which should procure the 24,000f. required, if in a fortnight hence the Assembly should suppress the caution-money, or diminish it [noise]. What inconveniences was there to prolong the present state of things until the Assembly had definitively decided on the question.

The MINISTER of the INTERIOR: If the journal is not in a state to comply with the exigencies of the law it must cease to appear [murmurs and great agitation followed this incident].

On Wednesday the following proposition was unanimously adopted:—

General Duvivier and Colonel Charbonnel, both killed combating for the Republic, have deserved well of the country. The body of General Duvivier shall be deposited in the Invalides.

The Assembly also voted, without any discussion, the following project of decree:—

The holders of Treasury bonds, issued previous to the 24th of February, 1848, or renewed since that period, and of which the consolidation is ordered by the decree of the 7th of July last, cannot have recourse to law proceedings against the endorers of said bonds.

The Assembly afterwards heard reports on different petitions. M. BOISSIER, Protestant minister in Mazares, asked that the ministers of every religious worship should cease to be salaried by the State. The Assembly passed to the order of the day on the petition.

M. KUBRAKIEWICZ, a Pole, professor of the German language at Langres, proposed that episcopacy be abolished, that clergymen be allowed to marry, that clergymen be considered to exercise a manual profession, and that the gold and silver of the sacred vases be distributed among the poor.

At the suggestion of the Bishop of ORLEANS, the Assembly passed to the order of the day.

The National Assembly appears to take very good care of itself, decreeing, in a secret sitting, that the payment of a representative shall continue during his absence from the Assembly, even though on leave asked by himself; and, also, that such payment shall in no case be attackable for debt. It is expected that they will go on legislating for a year or fifteen months to come, at an expense greatly beyond that of the late Chamber of Deputies. Again, when General Cavaignac was appointed head of the Government, his first act was to announce that he had no occasion for secret service money, and he therefore declined the 100,000 francs a month granted for that purpose to his predecessors. He has been but a fortnight in office, and his opinion on that point is already changed. He demands, not 100,000 francs a month, but 600,000 francs in a lump, which the Assembly grants without a single remark.

CONFISCATION OF THE PRIVATE PROPERTY OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.—The Committee of Finance assembled on Friday to discuss the proposition of M. Jules Favre, for confiscating the private estate of King Louis Philippe. M. Jules Favre having asserted that Louis Philippe had lost his crown through his faults and his crimes, M. Thiers rose and said:—

King Louis Philippe committed faults, and serious faults, which caused his fall—faults which I deplored and combated, during eight years, at my risk and peril; but he never committed any crimes. As to the confiscation of his private estate, I shall oppose it as an act of odious injustice, whatever interpretation may be given to my conduct here or elsewhere. I admit the Republic; I desire its peaceable and durable establishment; but it should not be dishonoured by causing it to commit iniquitous acts. France, which erected a throne for Louis Philippe, and which has since precipitated him from it, had a right to do all that it has done; for I acknowledge—I, the faithful child of the revolution—I acknowledge the right of the nation to make and unmake Governments, and to constitute itself as it pleases. But I trust that it will not cease to be just and generous, and that in constituting itself a Republic it will restore to the family it dethroned the property which belongs to

it, I will on my part propose that it shall do so; and I believe that I shall honour it by counting on its justice. M. Jules Favre postponed his motion, awaiting the initiative of the Government. The measure was denounced with such indignation that there was no hope of carrying it in the bureau.

M. Prudhon's project for confiscating a third of the revenues of all proprietors was brought before the Committee of Finance. That individual disavowed confiscation, and maintained that the effect of his proposition would be merely to give a freer circulation to capital. Being pushed by M. Thiers, however, to explain himself more frankly as to the real tendency of his doctrines, M. Prudhon said—

I am neither Communist nor Socialist: I am opposed to the progressive impost; but I believe that property will share the fate of Christianity; and this last is wearing out, and will wear out—it will only have a certain duration, 300 years perhaps. I wish to shorten its life, but I do not wish to kill it. It is on that account that I wish to take away only a third of the revenue, without prejudice, however, to what I shall propose hereafter.

The bureau becoming impatient, the simple rejection of the project, without further discussion, was about to be adopted, when M. Thiers interposed, insisted on the expediency of allowing the proposition a full development and public debate, in order that all those anti-social doctrines now spreading such serious mischief among the masses should be once for all exposed in their full absurdity. This opinion prevailed, and the discussion was adjourned to Monday.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—There will be a severe struggle on the subject of the constitution of the Republic. M. Thiers and Marrast are mentioned as the leaders of the antagonist parties. The battle will be fought on the question of one or two Chambers, and on that of the duration of the President's tenure of office, and his re-eligibility at its close. The policy of M. Thiers is sufficiently obvious. He seeks to prepare the way for a return to a constitutional monarchy. With this view he would have two chambers, and keep the President six years in power. The opposition to two Chambers is so strong that, on that point, he is said to be giving way. On the other he proposes that the President, after having served three years, should be re-eligible for three more, but after that not be re-eligible. He also proposes that the President should have the power of suspending a resolution of the Assembly for eight days; after which the question should be submitted to the Council of State, and if it approved of the suspension, that then the question should be again submitted to the Assembly, whose determination should be final. He proposes that the President should have the prerogative of mercy, but that, in order to exercise it, he should have the approbation of the Council of State; and lastly, he proposes that the salary of the President should be one million of francs per annum. The correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the advocates in favour of two Chambers are in a hopeless minority. In the 7th bureau the committee decided, by a large majority, in favour of the election of the President by the Assembly.

THE WAR IN ITALY.—An interesting discussion took place on Wednesday in the committee of the National Assembly on foreign affairs with respect to the affairs of Italy. General Oudinot, who is a member of the committee, brought the subject of the war now raging in Northern Italy before the committee, and contended that France was bound not to stand by with her hands crossed, when she could interfere with such facility, and at once establish the freedom of that country. M. de Lamartine replied in a long speech, in the course of which he minutely examined the Italian question. He pointed out with great force the danger of intervention on the part of France, and contended that although the time might come when France would be called upon to interfere, it was not at the present moment. He contended that intervention on the part of France would be at the present time an act of wanton aggression, as it was not wished for by the Italians themselves, and was not necessitated by the military condition of the King of Sardinia's army. An intervention, he declared, would be a *casus belli*. It would be throwing down the gauntlet to Europe at the very moment when France was bound to prove by her acts what she had asserted in her words, that she was desirous of living in peace and harmony with Germany and Italy. General Oudinot made a long reply, in which he persisted that France ought and was ready to interfere immediately; and further contended that, in three months, interference would be too late, as by that time the Italian army would be crushed by Austria.

The *Bien Public* contradicts the report that M. de Lamartine is about to travel in the East.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT.—General Bedeau, who, it will be remembered, was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs immediately after the suppression of the insurrection of the 23rd of June, has definitively declined to accept that office. M. Bastide is for the present to remain Minister of Foreign Affairs. The re-appointment of M. Bastide as Foreign Minister is considered as a good augury for the continuance of peace, as he is known to be personally and sincerely opposed to foreign war and propagandism. The health of M. Bethmont, the Minister of Justice, is so bad that he has resolved to resign his office. It is said that General Cavaignac's intention is to remove M. Senard from the department of the Interior to that of Justice. It is also said that General Cavaignac, (who has a penchant for all the exeditors of the *National*), has some intention of appointing M. Duplère Minister of the Interior. It is

rumoured that General Cavaignac, in the midst of the cares of Government, has resolved to take a wife. The lady of his choice is the daughter of M. Dubouché, a rich gas manufacturer in Paris. The marriage, it is said, is to take place almost immediately.

M. LAMARTINE'S POLICY.—*Le Bien Public*, the journal of M. Lamartine, reiterates the assertion that by his pact with the ultra-democratic party the illustrious poet saved his country, and that he was fully aware that by the course he adopted he must sacrifice completely his own popularity; nay, that he must incur the utmost odium. The presidency glittered in his view, he voluntarily relinquished it, and satisfied with the approbation of his sense of conscious rectitude, he was content to become an object of reprobation to all Europe. In short it is contended on the part of M. de Lamartine, that by his former alliance with M. Ledru Rollin and the party of *La Réforme*, and by insisting on that individual being included in the executive commission at a time when M. de Lamartine could insist upon anything, he saved France from the red republic. If M. de Lamartine had yielded to what the National Assembly could have decided on, but for his resistance M. Ledru Rollin would have been excluded from the government of the 4th of May. The attacks on the Assembly which afterwards took place would not then have been abortive. M. Ledru Rollin would have been what General Cavaignac is now, and Paris would have been drenched in blood. So implies *Le Bien Public*. This journal adds that when all the truth shall become known, as will necessarily be the case ere long, M. de Lamartine will come out of the trial with all the splendour which his best friends can wish.

APPREHENDED OUTBREAK.—Friday was the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, and the day originally fixed for the five sous banquet. Considerable apprehension was entertained of further disturbances. All the political prisoners were removed on Thursday night from the prisons of Paris to the detached forts. Several escaped on the way. The National Guard and the garrison were under arms, and cannon were planted on various points. Happily the alarm was groundless. A communication, dated Friday evening, says:—"In the Faubourg St. Antoine, and in the Faubourg St. Germain, large bodies of troops of the line, accompanied by artillery, have been under arms since daybreak, and remained so to the present moment. The Hotel de Ville is protected on all sides by troops, and the Place Baudoyer is occupied by artillery. The Tuilleries, in addition to the usual guard, has received a reinforcement of a regiment of the line, four pieces of cannon, and two battalions of the National Guard. Similar precautions have been taken on other points, and the troops in the barracks are in readiness to act at a moment's notice." The *Times* correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—"I am able to state that the Government apprehends no danger. The ultra-Republicans, Socialists, and Communists, really feel, for the moment at least, dead beaten, and earnestly apply for work." No extraordinary precaution had been adopted on Friday for the security of the Assembly. On that day, eighteen men, the whole of the male inhabitants of a house in the Faubourg St. Antoine, were arrested and carried off to the Conciergerie.

Martial law still exists in Paris and its environs. In the city little inconvenience is experienced, and even in the suburbs its severity is relaxed. It will be maintained probably for another week, but not longer. The suspended publication of at least a score of newspapers, under its authority, is loudly complained of.

THE JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION.—The following official statement has been issued by the Government respecting the insurgent prisoners:—"The judicial proceeding relative to the events of June proceeds rapidly. 3,000 prisoners have been interrogated by the examining magistrates. So soon as the examinations had been sufficiently advanced, four military commissions were appointed, to determine, after investigation, to which of the classes specified by the decree of the 25th of June, 1848, the prisoners severally belonged. This is pursued actively, and 168 prisoners have already been set at liberty. Until this time the Executive Power of the Republic has abstained from denial of the imputations of savage nightly executions taking place in pursuance of secret judgments.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

A petition has been handed about Paris, signed by more than twenty thousand householders and shopkeepers, praying the Legislature to annul their leases; but the Government, for fear of alarming the proprietors, ordered the police to seize the petition, and to prevent such petitions from being got up. Another petition to the same effect was handed about, which in the course of a morning was signed by fifteen thousand persons, most of whom are National Guards.

Four camps were being organized at the four cardinal points of Paris, which are to contain each 15,000 men, and to be commanded in chief by General Oudinot.

The sub-committee of finances has agreed upon a report on postal reform, recommending a uniform rate of postage of 20 centimes, or 2d. English.

A project is proposed to enable the regular troops to carry the barricades without the terrible destruction of life to which they have been hitherto exposed, this contrivance consists of moveable shields, of a magnitude equal to the head of the column, which may be advanced, before the column, quite up to the barricade. Such a contrivance would render the fire of the insurgents behind the barricade innocuous,

and the column once at the barricade, the parties would be on equal terms.

A telegraphic despatch has been received announcing that the Pope had acknowledged the French Republic.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.—The *Moniteur du Soir* states that the number of killed and wounded during the late insurrection, as well as the number of insurgents arrested during and since the battle, has been grossly exaggerated. The following are the official numbers:—Killed during the engagement or who have since died of their wounds, 1,400. Wounded, still remaining in the hospitals or at their residence, 1,100. Insurgents arrested during and since the battle and detained in prison, 8,686.

The *Constitutionnel* of the 14th says:—"We are assured that the French Government is in treaty with Great Britain for the acquisition of an island, to which the condemned insurgents are to be transported."

PROSPECTS OF THE HARVEST.—It is fortunate that, at a time when France is convulsed by political struggles, and when her commerce is at such a low ebb, there is every prospect of a magnificent harvest. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, vegetables, fruits of all kinds, potatoes especially, are of most luxurious growth, both in the environs of Paris and in the departments. The *Courrier de l'Ain* says that in the Bresse harvest has commenced. Everywhere the appearance of the fields is magnificent.

GERMANY.

The Archduke John of Austria arrived in Frankfurt on the 11th, and was welcomed as Regent of the German Empire with popular demonstrations of extravagant joy. He received an address from the Constituent Assembly, and spoke in these terms to the people—

I thank the city of Frankfurt for its kindness. I have come here upon the call of the German National Assembly; and, with their support, I hope I shall do good service to our common country. Frankfurt for ever.

He promptly called M. Gagern to his side, and commissioned him to form immediately an Imperial Ministry. At Halle, one of the students, a dissident from the rest, stepped forth to the Administrator on his progress hither, and shouted questioningly "Responsible or irresponsible?" "The National Assembly in Frankfurt," said the Administrator, "decides this matter. Under the law am I, and under the law are we all."

As the Administrator entered the city, a "draught of honour" was presented to him by the Coopers' Company, in the same goblet from which his Royal Highness's father, the Emperor Leopold II., and after him his brother Francis II. (the last Emperor) had drunk the draught of honour on a similar occasion. Archduke John emptied the cup to the weal of Frankfurt and Germany.

When waited upon by a deputation to ascertain at what day and hour it would please his Imperial Highness to appear in the Constituent Assembly, the venerable Prince made the following reply to the welcoming speech of Herr von Gagern:—

I thank you, gentlemen, for your reception of me. When I received information of the choice of the German people, I was surprised that our great Germany had thought of me, simple man as I am, in my latter days. There are demands made upon a man, to comply with which he must not hesitate, whatever may be his situation or his circumstances. When his country calls, his last remaining strength, his last span of life, must be devoted to its service. This feeling it was that induced me to unite myself to you as a brother for the consummation of our great, our holy task. Here, then, you have me; I am yours.

During the hour that elapsed before the Administrator's arrival, Hecksher gave his report of the journey of the deputation that had just returned from Vienna, instancing the King of Saxony, the Grand Duke of Weimar, and the Duke of Coburg, as having shown themselves superior to all other Princes in their devotion to the German cause.

The Archduke appeared in the hall of the Assembly in a simple suit, wearing no decoration but the "people's order,"—the black-red-gold ribbon in his button-hole,—and stood before the chair of state, fronting the body of the Assembly, with his hat under his arm.

The President then stepped forward and read as follows:—

Most Illustrious Archduke, Administrator of the Empire.—We bid your Imperial Highness welcome to the National Assembly, which has made a vow both to itself and to our fatherland, to support your Imperial Highness in your present difficult calling, with all the powers that it is master of. In everything that is calculated to strengthen the bond of unity, to secure the liberty of the people, to restore public order, to animate public confidence, and to enhance the common weal of Germans, the Government of our Lieutenant-General may depend upon the support of the National Assembly. The German people gratefully acknowledges your Imperial Highness's love of your country and devotion to its cause, but at the same time it makes a claim upon your Imperial Highness's undivided exertions in promoting its general interests. May it please your Imperial Highness to allow the reading of the law referring to the introduction of a central power.

The law in question having been read, and the President having called upon the Archduke to renew his declaration that he would keep it and cause it to be kept, his Highness made the following declaration:—

In herewith taking upon myself the office of Administrator of the Empire, I again declare that I will keep the law that has just been read, and cause it to be kept, to the glory and weal of our fatherland. I, at the same time, aver, that I devote my undivided powers to the administration of this office, and will, without delay, entreat of his Majesty the Emperor to release me from all

further duties as his representative at Vienna, as soon as, according to promise, I have opened the Austrian Parliament (loud cheers).

From the Assembly the Administrator drove to the palace of the Diet, the members of which resigned their power into his hands, and he accepted it. The Diet, consequently, is now no more.

A letter from Frankfurt, of the 12th inst., says:—"A procession of 2,000 torchbearers serenaded the Regent in the course of last night, and this evening there will be a grand illumination. Everybody here is disgusted with the behaviour of the King of Hanover and the declaration of his Ministers. But it is generally admitted that Prussia has behaved with great self-denial and undoubted good sense."

Report has assigned to Von Gagern the chief place in the Administrator's cabinet; but a telegraphic despatch had reached Berlin, announcing that his Imperial Highness had selected M. Camphausen, lately President of the Council of Prussia, for the post—a nomination which, it is thought, will give general satisfaction to Germany, and be considered as offering a guarantee for adherence to a rational and acceptable line of policy. It is reported that the Archduke, immediately upon receiving notice of his nomination, spontaneously wrote to the King of Prussia, offering the post of Field-Marshal of the National Armies to the Prince of Prussia.

THE KING OF HANOVER, through his Ministers, has put forth a manifesto on the subject of the election of the Archduke John. The declaration states that, though assured of the necessity of greater strength and unity in Germany, and though his Majesty has consented to fortify the Constitution by a popular representation in the Confederacy, his Majesty is, nevertheless, convinced that a central Government "interfering with the domestic affairs of the countries, and making the princes mere subjects of another monarch," would endanger the welfare and liberty of the people, and offend his (the King's) own princely honour. The King is next said to be prepared for any sacrifice which the real welfare of the country demands, but he is also resolved rather to bear the worst than to participate in measures incompatible with his royal duty and honour. This declaration has been the subject of much angry discussion in the Frankfurt Assembly. On the 14th the following resolution was carried:—

The National Assembly decides that the central provisional power shall demand the recognition by Hanover of that power unconditionally.

The deputies from Hanover presented a declaration in which they stated that they did not consider themselves to be deputies for a particular state, but deputies of the German people, and the royal letter would not prevent them from fulfilling their duty towards Germany.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, JULY 11.—The agitation in the clubs against the increase of the military force in the city continues, but it does not produce the effect on the public mind it would have done a few weeks since. The city is very quiet, and both here and in the provinces the Government acts as if less under the feeling of intimidation that so long paralyzed it. The arrest of the authors of seditious placards are continued. At Breslau the president of the Democratic Club, Germania, has been arrested for a speech containing treasonable matter. A proclamation from the chief of the police, published to-day, prohibits all meetings in the open air, unless the consent of the authorities is first obtained to their being held. The state of affairs has decidedly improved; the public funds have risen rapidly within the last ten days, and are still buoyant; confidence is returning, and capital gradually coming into circulation again; the railroad companies are able partially to resume their works, and this has draughted from the city and the provincial communes a large number of labourers from whom employment has hitherto been found from the public and local funds.

The Prussian Ministry gained a decisive victory on the evening of the 12th, by the rejection in the Berlin constituent assembly of Herr Jacoby's motion, to the effect that they did not approve of the conferring of irresponsible power by the Frankfurt assembly on the Vicar of the Empire; that they, however, acknowledged the competency of the German National Assembly to make such a provision, without requiring the consent of the various German governments; and lastly, that it did not become the Prussian government to make a proviso or restriction of any kind whatever. After a stormy debate, during which the assembly decided that the motion should not be divided into two parts, the motion was negatived by a majority of 262 to 52, a result which will tend to strengthen the Prussian Government and the majority in the constituent assembly in Frankfurt. The debate lasted eight hours. Forty-eight members refrained from voting either for or against the motion. The Ministers took no part in the discussion.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—The commission appointed to consider the draught of the constitution before it is submitted to the Chamber for discussion, has presented a report of the progress it has made in its labours. It stated that the principal points of the scheme have been agreed on; the forms only remain to be settled. The rights of property, the rights of citizens, the principle of equality before the laws, the suppression of class distinctions and special jurisdictions, and abolition of titles of nobility, are all affirmed. Where the principles of the constitution require special laws, the outlines of those laws are already laid down. Freedom of the person is to be protected by a Habeas Corpus Act; domiciliary visits must be made only by legal authority; the punishments of confiscation and civil death are abolished; a provisional law is to be passed to cor-

rect abuses of the freedom of the press, to be in operation till the final law on the subject can be settled. The right of association is secured; the inviolability of letters and correspondence affirmed; seizure of papers only to be made on a judicial warrant. Religious freedom on the broadest basis is established, as well as the separation of schools from the church. The relics of feudal taxation are abolished; the organization of the Civic Guard is ensured by a special law already prepared; the army to be subjected to the civil authorities, except in time of war. The decisions of the commission on these points not being final, some modifications of them may be expected from the Chamber. It will scarcely, for instance, confirm the abolition of titles of nobility, carried by a very small and accidental majority of the commission. The separation of all schools from the supervision and control of the Church will also be opposed.

GERMAN NATIONALITY.—Speaking of the rejoicings throughout southern Germany on account of the elevation of the Archduke John, the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says:—"In Berlin it is quite the reverse; there has not been a single demonstration of any kind—no meetings, no movement whatever. The German flag has not even been hoisted. Instead of enthusiasm there is a cold angry silence; protests against the Central Government are beginning to appear. It is becoming more and more evident that the Frankfurt Diet has not the hearty support of the Prussian people. There is an impression that the kingdom has lost something of influence or dignity; there are even complaints that it is descending into a province. It would be rash to prophesy, but it is by no means improbable, judging from present indications, that Prussia and Hanover will, at no distant period, protest or dissent from some decision of the Diet which will try its actual power; and they will carry most of the smaller northern states with them."

AUSTRIA.

INSURRECTION OF THE DANUBE PROVINCES.—ARMED INTERVENTION OF RUSSIA.

Arrivals from Vienna, of the 9th instant, give some particulars of important events in Hungary and the Slavonic provinces on the Austrian and Turkish frontiers. Slavonia and Croatia are in full revolt against Hungary; and the insurgents have defeated at Peterwardein a body of troops sent against them. Some Austrian regiments have openly shown disaffection, and declared an unwillingness to march against the Slave insurgents. The Hungarian Diet was opened by the Archduke Stephen on the 5th instant, and its attention expressly called to the position of the rebellion. It is understood that the Government is about to raise the effective army of Hungary to 200,000 men; and proceed instantly with all its resources to subdue revolt.

Russia has made her first move of interference in the European disturbances. On the 25th of June, General Duhamel entered Moldavia with 25,000 troops, and on the following day occupied Jassy, proclaiming the Russian protectorate of that province; but that his intervention is temporary, and made only for the putting down of revolt and the restoring of civil order.

A letter from Vienna, dated the 9th, says:—

Pillersdorf has resigned, and Doblhoff is commissioned to form a new Administration; the immediate cause is Pillersdorf's refusal to allow the Committee of Safety to join in the investigation of the occurrences at Prague. The Committee remonstrated against this by a petition addressed to the Archduke, which had the desired effect. Unfortunately this event has happened at the very hour when news arrives from every side which demands an effective Government. Count Albert Nugent arrived yesterday morning from Agram with the demands of the Slavonic Congress. The meeting unanimously voted an address to the Ban, declaring their intention of only accepting the mediation of the Archduke John upon the condition that the "insults offered to him (the Ban) and the whole nation be made good in a manner satisfactory to the national honour." The points are further stated to be "that the manifesto (against the Ban) be recalled; that our provincial Diet be declared legal, and that all the wishes it has hitherto expressed be immediately recognised as laws by his Majesty the Emperor; that the Ban be declared military commander of the province; that the wishes of the Servians, which we recognise as our own, be fulfilled, and that all hindrance to the union of Dalmatia be taken away. Unless this happens, our heroic nation knows how to defend its honour and fame sword in hand." I know not what answer the Archduke John has given to Count Nugent, but the Palatine's speech, which also reached us yesterday, is most decided in its terms against the Slavonians. In it they are termed "seditious agitators," and it declares that the Emperor and all the Imperial family indignantly protest against the idea that such movements are carried on in their name. The Moldavian Boyards have left Vienna in consequence of the tidings of revolt in the Danube principalities.

Letters from Vienna of the 10th, say that the differences between Hungary and Croatia are becoming more and more complicated. In the last sitting of the Diet of Agram, when the question was started that there was a want of adequate funds for sending troops to the threatened quarters, and all deputies, and even the auditors, rose to offer voluntary contributions, several giving 500, 1,000, and 2,000 florins; the ladies followed the example, and gave watches, chains, rings, and other precious trinkets, so that in a few minutes, besides other objects of value, no less than 15,356 florins were collected. The Hungarian Ministry, on its side, does not appear inclined to make any concessions. The Ministry received an express from the royal commissary Vary in Transylvania, bringing the authentic information that the Russians had not only crossed the Pruth, but were marching onward. All

the rich Boyards quitted their estates and fled to Cronstadt.

The new Constituent Assembly of Austria were to meet for the first time yesterday at Vienna. Great difficulty has attended the effort to complete the elections, in consequence of the unsettled and disorganized state of the provinces, and the ignorance of that class of the population which gives the bulk of the electors. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* makes the following statement:—

The elections of deputies to the Constituent Assembly of Austria are concluded in most of the provinces. The "representatives of the empire" will, indeed, form a motley crew. Many of the "Hon. Members" are mere peasants, understanding no language but their own bastard Italian, German, or Bohemian. About forty of these worthies, elected in the province of Galicia, engaged two rooms at an hotel on their arrival at Vienna, and intimated to the host that they required no beds, but intended to sleep on straw! They have since been quartered in the barracks of the Polish regiment.

SPAIN.

By the last advices from Catalonia, of the 11th July, it appears that Cabrera passed the nights of the 4th and 5th at San Jayure de Fontaya, a little village to the north of Berga. General Enna and the commandants of the columns of Ripoli and Berga pursued him incessantly, but no new engagement had taken place. It is beyond doubt that Cabrera is very dissatisfied with the attitude of the country as regards his cause. He expected from what he had been told, an easy victory, and that he could have entered Aragon without firing a shot, and have found himself at the head of 20,000 men. He would willingly re-enter France. Many of his officers and adherents have left him; and, if reports be credited, he has not 200 men. Tranquillity continues at Barcelona.

The Queen left Madrid at midnight of the 6th, on her journey to La Granja. Her health is good, and her matrimonial state the subject of new hopes.

Gurza, Espartero's secretary, has made his escape from Puerto Real, where he was confined by the Government.

ITALY.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—The *Times* correspondent, writing from Roverbella, the head-quarters of the Italian army, on the 9th inst., says:—

The head-quarters of the King and of the Duke of Savoy still remain here, and the greatest uncertainty prevails as to the future destination of the army. Councils of war are daily held, and numberless plans are proposed; but I am told that the King refuses to move, unless with the whole of the Piedmontese troops, and common-sense suggests that, in such a case, the reserve and the Lombard levies will not be strong enough to defend the line of the Mincio, and that Lombardy must be, to a certain extent, left open to the incursions of the Austrians. I believe that the only thing that has been really determined on, is the sending of from 8,000 to 10,000 men to Venice, whose citizens have, in their consternation at the total loss of the *terra firma*, thrown off the republican fever, and by a large majority voted the fusion with Piedmont. An influential deputation from Venice, and the strong remonstrances of the Milanese, have induced the King to listen to this prayer; and I believe that a column will be immediately directed by Ferrara, with orders to avoid all hostile collision, and make the best of its way to the sea-port of Comacchio, the last in the Romagna, on the Adriatic, thence to be transported by sea to Venice. This aid, if it be at once despatched, and arrive in time, will save the capital from the fate of Palma Nova, and give Charles Albert a *pied à terre* in Venetia, should he feel himself strong enough, after a short time, to attempt the re-conquest of Vicenza, Padua, and Treviso.

The writer, who is a zealous advocate for a compromise with the Austrians, says:—

Every motive of reason and policy induces the King to give a favourable ear to negotiation, but popular clamour is so great, the rapid nonsense repeated about the holy war and the national cause is so loud, that I fear Charles Albert will be compelled to act against his own judgment, and persevere in a contest which is no longer prudent in his opinion, or consonant to the plans with which he commenced the contest. Every one exclaims against the abandonment of Venetia as a treason, and the transaction on the basis of the Adige as another treaty of Campo Formio; but I have not spoken apart with even the most violent for five minutes without feeling that he was in his heart convinced that the treaty should be made, and that Piedmont ought to be delighted at such a conclusion to a war which has been converted by the desertion of Naples and Rome from a national contest into one of mere aggression.

Authentic accounts from Naples state that the insurgents in the provinces have been generally defeated by the royal troops. On the 3rd, only 71 Deputies and 33 Peers had assembled; and as the law requires 164 Deputies and 78 Peers before business can be entered on, the Chambers are still virtually unopened.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 5th of July contains decrees calling into active service fifty battalions of National Guards in the continental dominions of the kingdom of Piedmont; and proclaiming the adoption by the nation of the indigent families of soldiers killed fighting for their country. It also states that there is about to be formed in Lombardy a vast camp of instruction for Italian volunteers.

The French Government had received a telegraphic despatch announcing officially that the Duke of Genoa, second son of the King of Sardinia, had been proclaimed King of Sicily. The recognition of the new King by the French Republic seems to have been resolved on in anticipation of this event; for we find in those journals that orders had been issued to the French navy to salute the Sicilian flag.

The blockade of Trieste by the Italian fleet has been virtually raised.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 10th officially announces the departure of the Duke of Genoa for the Tyrol at the head of 20,000 men. It is said that the 10,000

Austrians shut up in Mantua, and the 20,000 in garrison at Verona, are decimated by disease. According to the last accounts, the Piedmontese were advancing upon the former city, and were only three miles distant from it, on the side of Marmirolo.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FALL OF A MOUNTAIN.—The rock known by the name of the Dent de Naye, which was 7,000 feet high, fell on the 3rd inst. into the valley of Montreux (Vaud) and destroyed seven houses and all the persons in them. It is said that upwards of two thousand head of cattle have been killed in the fields. —*Globe*.

THE CHOLERA appears to rage with great intensity at Moscow. From the 12th to the 19th of June there were 1,724 new cases and 728 deaths. On the last-named day not less than 327 persons were seized with this dreadful malady, and 163 others died. The cholera is gaining ground at Kasan, Nijni-Novgorod, Kostoma, Jaroslaw, Wologda, Smolensko, Toulka, and Kalma. It has also made its appearance at Pensa Twer, Tarkow, Olonetz, Witbka, and Orsa, and is rapidly approaching towards Hungary and Bukovina. At St. Petersburg, from June 24 to July 3, there had been 5,063 cases, of which 2,596 had proved fatal, 198 had been cured, and 2,269 remained under treatment.

AN AFFECTIONATE BROTHER.—"On the arrest of Auguste Blanqui," says the *Union*, "lists of proscriptions were found at his lodgings, at the head of which figured his brother, and his former school-master, M. Massin! His brother who devoted 800*fr.* from his modest salary to pay for the board and education of Auguste!" —*Galignani's Messenger*.

THE CHARTIST CONVICTS.—On Wednesday last, the six Chartist who were convicted of sedition at the late assizes of the Central Criminal Court, were severally removed from Newgate to the gaols in which they are to undergo their respective terms of imprisonment. Jones, Sharpe, Vernon, Williams, and Fussell, were taken to the Westminster Bridewell; and Looney, whose offence was committed in Surrey, to the House of Correction for that county, Horsemonger-lane, where they will be severally detained until the periods of imprisonment to which they were sentenced have expired, and until they have entered into the sureties required by the Court to keep the peace for five years after their discharge.

FEARFUL LEAP.—A young gentleman named Parker has made a surprising leap into the Tweed, near Coldstream. He was in a dog-cart; the horse took fright, and dashed towards the Tweed bridge; the near wheel of the carriage struck the wall of the bridge, and rose up so far as to allow the end of the shaft to get upon the top of it, on which it slipped a considerable way. Fearing that he might meet a worse fate, Mr. Parker leapt from the dog-cart over the parapet-wall into the stream, at a place where the water was deep enough to save him from striking the bottom; and he escaped afterwards by swimming. The depth from the parapet to the water was forty-five feet.

SUPERSTITION IN CORNWALL.—According to the *Cornwall Royal Gazette*, gross superstition still flourishes in the West. "A respectable farmer in the parish of Bodmin, believing that some ailment of his cattle was the consequence of their being bewitched, recently tried as a remedy the expedient of killing a chicken and roasting its heart after sticking it over with pins! The experiment has been so recently adopted that the enlightened agriculturist is still waiting the result. Meanwhile, we understand he is in doubt as to the proper side, right or left, on which, for his own impunity and the health of his cattle, he ought to pass on meeting the supposed witch."

PEOPLE'S LEAGUE.—PARISH OF CHRISTCHURCH, LAMBETH.—A meeting, convened by circular, of persons favourable to a reform in our representative system, was held at the Cross-keys Tavern, Blackfriars-road, to receive a deputation from the council of the People's League, and to consider the necessary steps to give efficiency to the movement in favour of Parliamentary Reform. J. M. Webb, Esq., was appointed to the chair, who briefly introduced the business of the meeting, stating his own convictions to be in favour of manhood suffrage, as the most just, practical, and secure basis, and called on Mr. Thomas Beggs, Secretary of the League, who, with Mr. K. Lowery, was in attendance from that body. Mr. Beggs stated the causes which led to the formation of the People's League, and the results of the conference held at Herbert's Hotel, Palace-Yard, on the 23rd of May last, and the policy it intended to pursue. The design of the committee was to endeavour to induce the various localities in the metropolis, and also the reform associations throughout the kingdom, to organize committees to forward the objects. In the present state of the reformers, it was necessary to form some rallying point, to establish some principle upon which all reformers can unite, and thus strengthen the hands of the party in the House of Commons, and induce them to come to recognise the man as the basis of representation. An interesting conversation was held on the present state of the country and the necessity for a union of reformers on a simple principle of justice, in which several gentlemen took part. A resolution was unanimously adopted, approving of the principles of the People's League in appointing a committee to take steps to procure members. Other local meetings will shortly be held preliminary to holding general meetings in the several districts. Thanks were voted to the deputation and the chairman.

IRELAND.

THE ARRESTS FOR FELONY AND SEDITION.

In our last we briefly mentioned that various arrests had been made amongst the leaders of the Young Irelanders. We now subjoin further particulars:—The charge against Duffy was the publication of six articles in the *Nation* of Saturday week, having the object and tendency of depriving the Queen of her dignity, and levying war against her Majesty to force her to change her councils and measures. The charge against Meagher is founded on a speech made to a club at Rathkeale on the 5th instant: two policemen were present, and depose that Mr. Meagher called on his hearers to obstruct the execution of the law if a similar case to that of Mitchel should arise, and strike a blow against the law. Doheny, the most active of the Confederate Club propagandists, was charged with a seditious speech lately uttered at Roscrea.

Duffy has been committed to Newgate, to abide trial on the 8th of August. Meagher, who was arrested at Waterford, where he was paying a farewell visit before starting to America on a political mission, was by some blunder brought to Dublin, instead of taken to Limerick, whence the writ was issued: by good luck, the magistrate who signed the warrant happened to be in Dublin and at the police court when Mr. Meagher's case came on, and so the blunder was rectified. Mr. Meagher was let out on bail; and he can delay his trial till the Spring Assizes of 1849. Mr. Doheny has been committed to Nenagh gaol, and will be tried at the present assizes.

Attempts at rescue were made in the case both of Meagher and Doheny. Mr. Meagher addressed the crowd who took his part, and induced them, though with difficulty, to cease their violence. Mr. Doheny's arrest was resisted with such vigour that some persons were maimed in the fight by the police, and two soldiers who helped them were sorely beaten.

On Monday week Mr. Meany and Mr. Brennan, who are connected with the publishing-offices of the *Tribune* and the *Felon*, were arrested for obstructing the police in seizing the *Tribune* after the arrest of Mr. Martin. They had gathered a crowd and urged it by exciting harangues to expel the police from the newspaper office. Brennan was committed for trial: Meany was allowed to find securities to keep the peace.

On Saturday true bills were found against Mr. Meagher by the Limerick grand jury. Fifteen were for and eight against the finding.

PROPOSED RESCUE OF MR. MITCHEL.—The New York correspondent of a northern paper has a curious piece of intelligence—that the secret committee is contriving means for the release of Mr. Mitchel, but the exact nature of the agency is not known. It appears, however, that a fleet of fast-sailing schooners is being fitted out with an experienced officer at the head of the expedition. One division is said to have actually sailed in the last week of June, commanded by Richard T. O'Connor, of the *Irish Volunteer*. Another is ready for the beginning of July, under Messrs. Robert Emmett and J. Tyler.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION have again confirmed, by their resolutions, the "peaceful and constitutional" doctrine, and postponed to an indefinite period the extinction of the main body. The committee of the League, on the other hand, are determined to go on bravely. There was to be another meeting this day to deliberate generally as well as to provide means of defence for the incarcerated, to which the country is invited to contribute.

THE MURDERERS OF MAJOR MAHON.—ROSCOMMON, Thursday, 5 o'clock, p.m.—You will be glad to learn that the Attorney-General's exertions at these assizes to bring the persons guilty of the murder of Major Mahon and the Rev. Mr. Lloyd to condign punishment promise to eventuate most successfully; and that the class of jurors summoned to attend the Crown Court are amongst the most respectable in this county. After twenty gentlemen were challenged by the prisoner's agent, one of the murderers of Major Mahon, Patrick Hasty, was yesterday convicted of the crime, under an indictment for conspiracy, eleven of the jury being Catholics, and only two jurors put aside by the Crown. To-day's proceedings will most probably close with the conviction of Thomas Commins, an accomplice of Hasty's. —*Times*.

THE WAR PRESS.—Two out of the three treason journals were published as usual on Saturday morning, the third—the *Tribune*—being compelled, from peculiar circumstances, to defer its ordinary issue till the middle of the week. It was not until late on Friday that the Stamp-office authorities consented to supply the *Felon* newspaper with stamps for the following day's number. A project is on foot for the amalgamation of the *Nation*, *Felon*, and *Tribune*, into one great organ of felony, for the efficient conduct of which a subscription of £2,000 is demanded by the proprietors. Nevertheless, to judge from the prodigious "run" on Saturday's treason market, there would appear to be ample patronage for at least more than one vehicle for the dissemination of "open and advised" sedition, as it is very mildly characterised. In the meantime there is no change in the tone of Mr. Gavan Duffy's paper, the incarceration of that gentleman seeming to have altogether deprived him of whatever discretion he could muster in his calmer moments. In an article headed "The Point of Attack—The Clubs," and to which his initials are appended, the public are no longer left in ignorance of the intentions of the Confederate Clubs. The time, Mr. Duffy distinctly says,

has arrived for striking the blow against English supremacy. The issue is now clearly between the Irish pike and the British bayonet. He leaves no loophole for retreat. Any further delay, and the cause is for ever lost. The following is an extract:—

There are 150 clubs in Ireland. If each club will undertake to establish another in a favourable district within a week, and each individual member will undertake to bring a new recruit into his present club, the thing will be done. They will then muster 200,000 men—a force which no Government will venture to assail; or, if any Government choose to do so, let them try.

There is, at present, no law enabling the English Government to put down the clubs. If they attempt to do so without law, and "by force," they ought to be resisted at every point of attack. No club-room ought to be yielded without a siege. If they ask an act of Parliament, it cannot pass under ten days or a fortnight: if there were six honest and capable Irish members, it would not pass this session. But the interval, whatever it may be, ought to be used in spreading the club organization with the fervour of a crusade. If the act become law, and our last right is stricken down, the presidents of all the clubs in Ireland might meet as a provisional council, summon the country around them, and resist the aggression with arms. No fairer ground of national quarrel can ever arise. It is a ground broad enough for a battle-field, for it involves practically the last right we possess—the right to complain and resist. When it is gone, we will have thrown away sword and shield; we may submit and die.

A notice has been served by the police at the residences of all the newsmen in Dublin, cautioning them against the sale of any felonious or seditious papers: such offenders will render themselves liable to prosecution.

THE IRISH LEAGUE held its first meeting in the Music-hall, Dublin, on Tuesday se'nnight. The attendance was numerous, but consisted chiefly of persons not prominent as Repealers or Confederates. The committee of the League was appointed; and, after some guarded and uninteresting speaking, the proceedings ended.

THE ORANGE PROCESSIONS IN ULSTER, on the 12th, appear to have passed off quite peaceably. They were held in all parts of the northern province. The great object of these demonstrations was to exhibit the rooted hostility of the Orangemen to the Repeal agitation. On some of the banners was inscribed, "No Repeal—Queen and Constitution—No Surrender!"

SCOTLAND.

THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY has made a sudden and sweeping reduction of its fares between Edinburgh and Glasgow, in competition with those charged by its rival, the Edinburgh and Glasgow Company. The tariff of the latter company is, for first, second, and third classes, 8*s.*, 6*s.*, and 3*s.* 10*d.* The Caledonian has come down to 4*s.*, 3*s.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* The greater length of the Caledonian route has been compensated by the running of special trains with no stoppages, so that the journey between the two cities is accomplished in two hours—somewhere about the average time taken by its older rival. In anticipation of an expensive opposition, no dividend was paid by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Company last half-year.

THE QUESTION OF RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH GLEN TILT came before the Court of Session, Edinburgh, for argument, on Friday. The point discussed was a preliminary plea raised by the defender, the Duke of Atholl, as to the competency of the pursuers to appear in such an action. The case occupied the entire day, and was resumed on Saturday. The arguments being closed on the preliminary point, Lord Ivory stated that he would take the case into consideration, and issue his judgment at a future period.

THE PAISLEY MANUFACTURERS are congratulating themselves on the fact, that the Queen has selected, for her own use, a number of fine wool tartan plaids. This indication of royal taste for the peculiar patterns and fabrics of Paisley, will, it is confidently anticipated, give a very serviceable impetus to the trade in these manufactures.

CONFERENCE OF THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.—A general conference of the adherents to abstinence principles, from different quarters of the kingdom, assembled in Hope-street Chapel, on Wednesday morning, July 12th, at ten o'clock. John Dunlop, Esq., was called to preside; and the Rev. T. C. Wilson, of Dunkeld, implored the divine blessing on the meeting. A variety of valuable suggestions were offered by the various speakers, the most important of which were embodied in the following resolutions:—

That the executive committee be requested to consider what is the most effectual method of bringing the abstinence question to bear upon ministers of the gospel, and other office-bearers of churches, and what line of conduct should be adopted by abstinent members of congregations, in seeking to accomplish this object. That this conference recommend the friends of temperance throughout the country to adopt all practicable and prudent means to establish Juvenile Abstinence Societies, not only of a general kind, but also in connexion with Sabbath and day schools. That the members of this conference rejoice to learn that the Scottish Temperance League has resolved to devote about one-half of the space in each number of the *Advocate* to the interests of the young, and pledge themselves to extend its circulation amongst the youth under their influence, as far as possible. That societies be recommended to establish select temperance libraries for the use of their members, present public libraries with suitable works on the various branches of the question, and exert themselves to give an extensive circulation to the standard tracts and periodicals which are being issued in connexion with the movement. That the temperance reformers of the United Kingdom be recommended to write articles, and collect extracts, facts, and news, bearing on the subject of temperance, and endeavour to secure their insertion in local journals and newspapers. That the abstinence societies of Scotland be strongly urged to make arrangements for procuring authentic

Insolent information regarding the extent of temperance, and the relation which the drinking usage bear to the pauperism, crime, disease, ignorance, Sabbath profanation, and other evils existing in their localities.

A vote of thanks having been tendered to John Dunlop, Esq., for his conduct in the chair, the Rev. Gilbert M'Cullam, of Neilston, engaged shortly in prayer, and the meeting broke up about four o'clock.

ANNUITY-TAX.—Mr. Baillie Scott has given notice in the Edinburgh Town Council, that on Tuesday next he will move a series of resolutions on the subject of the Annuity-tax, with a view to its abolition.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, July 19, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, the subject recently referred to in the House of Commons, as to the importation of diseased sheep from the north of Europe, was brought under consideration by the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Lansdowne replying that every precaution was taken for the purpose of preventing diseased animals being admitted by the Custom-house officers. Under existing arrangements, all imported sheep were inspected by veterinary surgeons, and were subjected to quarantine regulations; but he was not prepared to say that an order in Council might not be necessary to stay the evil of which the noble duke complained, of which due legislative notice would be given.

Lord BROUGHAM complained that a gentleman connected with the Board of Trade, who was also understood to be the editor of a weekly journal, had been enabled to publish a document not communicated to the other papers; but, after an explanation from Earl GRANVILLE, which the noble and learned lord deemed perfectly satisfactory, the subject dropped.

Lord WHARFOLDS presented a petition from the merchant, bankers, and traders of the metropolis, praying for the consideration and amendment of the bankruptcy laws, which, after some observations from Lord BROUGHAM and the LORD CHANCELLOR, was referred to the committee sitting on that subject, and their lordships adjourned.

In the House of Commons, which met at twelve o'clock, Lord GEORGE BENTINCK gave notice that he should move in committee on the Sugar Duties Bill, that on sugar or molasses the growth and produce of any foreign country, and on all sugar or molasses not otherwise charged with duty, for the descending scale of duties respectively proposed in the bill on "candy, brown, or white double-refined sugar, or sugar equal in quality to double refined, for every cwt.,—"; "and on other refined sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, for every cwt.,—"; to substitute a fixed duty of £1 18s. on the first class, and of £1 12s. 6d. on the second class, of the above sugars.—The question of going into committee on the Highways Bill led to a debate and a division, when the motion was carried by a majority of 54, the numbers 88 to 34. The committee had made little progress with the bill when Captain PASSELL moved that the chairman do report progress, which was agreed to, and the House resumed and adjourned until five o'clock.

At that hour, when the House requires to be remade by the presence of forty members, only thirty-one were counted, and it stood necessarily adjourned until this day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of yesterday announce the nomination of M. Marie, President of the National Assembly, to the Ministry of Justice, in the room of M. Belhmont; of M. Jules Bastide, once more as Minister for Foreign Affairs, *sic* General Bedeau, whose recovery from his wound will yet be tedious; and of M. de Verninac to the Ministry of Marine, in the room of M. Bastide. The candidates for the Presidency of the Assembly are M. Garnier Pages on the democratic interest, and M. Dufaure, supported by the Thiers and moderate party.

The Committee of Finance appointed M. Berryer on Monday to prepare the report of the committee on the proposition of M. Jules Favre, for confiscating the private estate of the Orleans family. The committee resolved to reject the proposition.

Mr. Dornes, editor of the *National*, and member of the National Assembly, whose wound was supposed to be doing well, is not expected to survive.

A letter dated Paris, Monday evening, says:—"All is tranquil. Confidence is returning. There is more of the bustle of trade perceptible, and the streets are sprinkled with soldiers of the line enjoying a little idleness, while the National Guards have disappeared. Even in the Faubourg du Temple order seems restored, but the outlets from Montmartre to Bercy, and from the Garden of Plants to Mont Parnasse are under unrelaxed surveillance. Considerable numbers of insurgents are supposed to be still concealed in the environs of the capital, for whom strict search is made. Within three or four days the prohibition to publish certain journals will be removed, and perhaps the state of siege in every respect raised." "It appears that, although the partial disarming of the National Guard of the 1st Legion of Paris has been in general accomplished without difficulty, some opposition has been experienced in certain quarters. On Saturday morning several muskets were discovered in the Rue Saint Nicholas; and in the apartment of a lady in the Rue de la Pepinière, who pretended to live in the strictest secrecy with a

single servant, a secret press was discovered, in which were concealed twenty-seven muskets. This lady was committed to prison immediately after the discovery of the muskets."

In order further to extend employment to the well-disposed operatives in Paris, the Minister of Public Works has resolved that the 2,000,000f. (£80,000) voted by the National Assembly for supplying the matériel for working the railroad from Versailles to Chartres, which is shortly to be opened, shall be expended among the manufacturers of the capital and the suburbs, who have received orders to supply the locomotives and tenders, the carriages, waggons, and trucks.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—Letters from Hamburg, of the 14th instant, state the receipt of news from Copenhagen, to the effect that the armistice had been ratified by the King, and despatched, by special courier, to the head-quarters of General Hedemann. General Von Wrangel had gone towards Kolding to meet the General-in-Chief of the Danish army, about two miles off, for the purpose of conferring on the armistice.

MOLDAVIA.—The Vienna papers mention that according to accounts from the Moldavian frontiers, dated July 6, 10,000 Russians had positively passed the Pruth in four columns. A letter from Jassy describes the Russians on the afternoon of the third as only an hour's march from the town. Prince Stoudza was ill with the cholera, and the Minister of the Interior had died of it. 4,000 Turkish troops were expected to enter Wallachia.

Great distress prevails in Belgium.

HUNGARY.—The *Breslauer Zeitung* contains a letter from Pesth of the 8th instant, stating that news was received there by a courier of a victory which the Hungarian general, Count Bechtold, gained over the insurgents, near the Roman encampment between Temerin and Jarek; 300 insurgents were killed, and a much greater number wounded. The Hungarian troops had only 17 men killed. The Hungarians have had a heavy loss by a whole battalion of Illyrians quartered at Peterwardein deserting to the insurgents, who have also taken the borough of Moldara. The military commander in Siebenbürgen had on the 3rd instant given the War-office some further particulars concerning the revolutions in Moldavia and Wallachia. The leaders of the Wallachian movement have asked the Wallachians of Siebenbürgen for 30,000 men, and promised to assist them against the Magyars.

FRANKFORT.—The vicar of the German empire left Frankfort on the 15th for Vienna, in order to open the Austrian Diet. The vicar of the empire has already nominated (provisionally) three central ministers in Frankfort. Herr Von Schmerling (of Vienna), for the Interior, and *pro tem.* for Foreign Affairs; General Peucker (Prussia) for the War Department; and Herr Heckscher (Hamburg) for that of Justice.—The Frankfort Constituent Assembly came to an important decision on the 15th—nothing less than voting an increase of the army of the Germanic confederation in the ratio of two per cent. of the population. It is calculated that by this vote (if fully carried out) the German army will amount to 800,000 men. The vicar of the empire previously to his departure from Frankfort, addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants, setting forth that the Germans, after years of oppression, had obtained full liberty, which they had richly deserved, and which they would know how to guard; recommending Germans to await with confidence the constitution now under discussion amongst their representatives, and to preserve order and loyalty; and declaring that he will oppose all the power of the laws to criminal intrigues and license; he concluded by expressing the conviction that if German honour and German rights should be endangered, the valiant German army would know how to fight and conquer for the fatherland.—Several Sovereigns of Germany have arrived at Frankfort to pay their respects to the new Regent. The King of Wurtemberg intends residing here some time. Among the other visitors is the Duke of Meiningen, the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Duke of Nassau, &c. The young King of Bavaria was also expected.

IRELAND.—DUBLIN, JULY 17.—Mr. Doheny was admitted to bail on Saturday evening; the charge, therefore, can have been only for sedition. After regaining his liberty, he started for Cashel, where the King Cormac Club received him with open ranks. Thence he was away yesterday to the broad ridge of Slievenamon in an open barouche, drawn by four horses, and attired in the half-forgotten uniform of the '82 club. The procession from the City of Monarchs is said to have reckoned 8,000. On reaching the summit the host was met by a mighty assemblage composed of Cork, Waterford, Wexford, and Tipperary boys—the hill abutting on nearly all these counties. The chair was not filled, as stated in the programme, by Mr. Doheny, but he spoke at some length, "advised the people to form clubs, cautioned them to be firm and fear not, and the day was their own." There was no disorder beyond that which accompanies the gathering of some 30,000 persons—the report sets down 50,000.—It is calculated that the entire force of the Confederate clubs does not include 20,000; and scattered over so wide a surface, with garrisons and police barracks well supplied in those districts where their strength is greatest, there is but very slight hope that the struggle could be protracted beyond a few days.

THE CHARTIST DISTURBANCE AT BRADFORD.—Four of the five men who were examined before the magistrates at Bradford, on Monday, charged with rioting and assaulting the police on Sunday morning, as mentioned in the *Daily News* of Monday, were fully committed for trial—namely, Barrett Long, John Spencer, John Mearns, and Mark Cockerham, all of Horton. The fifth man, John Breaks, shoemaker, was discharged. In the course of Monday afternoon the magistrates made various arrangements for the effectual preservation of the peace, and for preventing the meeting of Chartists which had been called for seven o'clock in the evening, to be held in the open space in front of Philadelphia Chapel, Wapping, on the East side of Bradford, in the vicinity of the canal, to hear Mr. John West, "one of the commissioners elected by the Chartists of England," address the people on the subject of the Charter. About six o'clock, the Mayor of Bradford left the court-house, with Colonel Tempest, Major Tempest, Mr. Rand, and Mr. Pollard, magistrates, on horseback, followed by about 60 of the regular police force, armed with cutlasses, and some 300 special constables with their truncheons, each wearing a white belt on his arm, and marched to the intended place of meeting. There they found a waggon placed for the orators, in which some children were playing, and a few straggling parties of men who appeared to have come rather as spectators than actors in the scene. These men were soon removed by the police acting under the orders of Mr. Leverett, the chief constable, and the ground was kept clear for the rest of the evening, the people looking on from the fourteen or fifteen different streets or avenues which diverge from the plain, neither Mr. West nor any other person essaying to hold a meeting, or to address an assembly. About half-past seven a rumour reached the civic authorities who remained in Wapping, that a meeting was about to take place in Broomfields, about a mile distant, on the south side of the town. But, true to the object for which they had assembled—the prevention of the meeting in Wapping—the civil force was not withdrawn; but a squadron of Dragoon Guards, and three companies of the 52nd infantry, who had been for two or three hours under arms, were called out, under the command of Major Davis, and despatched, with two magistrates, to Broomfields, which was soon cleared when it was known that the military were approaching. When the mob had been dispersed there, the military returned to the court-house; and as the evening was rapidly advancing, orders were given to clear the streets and to prevent the assemblage of small knots of persons therein. About half-past eight the magistrates and police evacuated their position at Wapping, but on leaving they carried with them the unclaimed waggon, which bore the name of a neighbouring miller, and it was deposited in the yard of the court-house. Subsequently the police had orders to clear the public-houses, and to cause the people to retire to their homes.—*Daily News.*

BRANTFORD.—The Rev. Samuel Green, of Walworth, lectured here last night on the separation of Church and State, in reply to the lecture given by Mr. Bond, on the 7th inst. The audience was a good one, and their animated countenances, and the deep attention paid by them throughout, showed how much interest the subject has excited. Mr. Green ably and closely followed his opponent through the whole of his arguments, showing them to be either unsound, insufficient, or irrelevant; and, though the Churchmen present did not appear greatly pleased at the *exposé*, the majority of the meeting gave evident proof of their concurrence in the lecturer's views. Mr. Bond came forward at the close, and, in some remarks made in the same excellent spirit as he displayed on a former occasion, challenged Mr. Green to a continuance of the discussion through the medium of the press—an offer which was immediately accepted, amid great applause. Mr. Bond stated that he had prepared his lecture at the request of a society in the town, and with a view to state the grounds on which Churchmen took up the position they occupy. Had he anticipated that a reply was to be given, he should certainly have adopted a somewhat different course. Votes of thanks were given to the chairman and lecturer; and, at a late hour, the meeting separated.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held yesterday afternoon, at the Foreign-office, which sat two hours and a half.

STATE OF TRADE.—MANCHESTER.—The improved feeling which was everywhere evident yesterday week on this market, has been fully sustained throughout the week. Yesterday the market was again brisk; and the demand for most kinds of goods was fully equal to, and for some even much greater than, last week. There are undoubted signs throughout the whole of the Lancashire district of a gradual but healthy change. In Manchester, several cotton, and some other mills which have been closed, have recommenced. This is the case, too, in several towns around Manchester. The actual improvement at present realized is mostly in foreign trade.

SLIGO BOROUGH ELECTION.—The following was the state of the poll at the final close:—

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Somers (Repealer)..... | 102 |
| Hartley | 90 |
| Ball | 87 |

Mr. Somers was aided by Lord Palmerston's influence.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.
With good supplies of Oats, and a continuation of fine weather, our trade is very limited. Prices as on Monday.
Arrivals this week:—Wheat, English, 3,410 qrs.; Foreign, 5,000 qrs. Barley, Foreign, 7,500 qrs. Oats, English, 650 qrs.; Foreign, 24,060 qrs. Flour, 1,170 sacks.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Real Noncon." A curious letter, and withal a mournful one, both in regard to the facts which it alludes to, and the strain of argument it employs. The *Regium Donum* is either consistent or inconsistent with principle. If inconsistent, poverty will not excuse the taking of it, any more than it would excuse pilfering. That an efficient system of ministerial support could be found, we know—but, perhaps, it must go along with an efficient ministry. On a large scale, every moving power tells according to its own aptitude and energy—and it is true in many more senses than is usually understood that "As is the man, so is his strength."

"Reflector." We have no doubt that he is as he styles himself, "A friend to consistency and common-sense,"—and, indeed, we see proof of it in his also assuming the title of "A Clumsy Critic."

"A Handloom Weaver." We are obliged to him for his letter—we have for some time entertained the same opinion.

"A Subscriber." Or say, it would be the proper business of the State to nurse infants for all inexperienced mothers, and to find husbands for all elderly maidens who have lost their own chance. Does not a Subscriber know that a good thing in itself may be attempted and even done, in individual cases, by means which, regard being had to the public welfare, are "intolerable tyranny?" Does he forget that France has enjoyed a system of State-education for many years?

"E. Rickels." The Vicar was clearly in the wrong.

"J. Waddington." Many thanks for the hint. As soon as the Parliamentary recess leaves us room, we will avail ourselves of it.

"A Subscriber and Thorough Noncon." Will he be kind enough to point out how the payment of tribute to *Cæsar*, sanctions the demands of an usurped ecclesiastical authority?

"J. S." As we have opportunity.

"A Looker-on." "Give a dog rope enough, and he will hang himself."

"Heber." We believe they had Hobson's choice.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1848.

SUMMARY.

THE House of Commons has, for some time back, exhibited numerous symptoms of weariness with its work. Empty benches, measures withdrawn, bills hurried through committees, scant division lists, and all the indications of fluster and haste. In a separate article we have given an account of the Ministerial intentions and confessions—the embryo laws to be dropped, and those which the Premier hopes to bring to the birth—so that it will not be necessary to detain our readers with an enumeration of results and abortions in this place. We proceed at once, therefore, to give a running notice of what has actually been done during the foregoing week.

Mr. Hindley, member for Ashton-under-Lyne, moved the House, on Wednesday last, for going into committee on the Sunday Trading (Metropolis) Bill. This he eventually carried; but the committee was merely constituted *pro forma*, with a view to the introduction of amendments. The bill was withdrawn for the present session on Monday evening. The whole question involved is one of considerable delicacy and difficulty. A weekly day of rest for all—and, above all, for the toiling poor—is indispensable; and, perhaps, can only be secured by law. But this general principle having been admitted, it is almost impossible to embody it in details, without an immense amount of vexatious interference. It is one of those instances in which religious opinions and habits can hardly be separated from the apparent dictates of political expediency—and, in point of fact, every legislator who takes up the question infuses into it, more or less, a tinge of religious feeling. As a merely civil matter, we deem it unwise to strain the cord too tightly—as one affecting Christianity, or enforcing a "better observance of the Sabbath," we deem it out of place when brought before Parliament at all.

The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill has made way through committee, and by the intelligent care of the Solicitor-General has been licked into decent shape. Several amendments were proposed and resisted—one by Mr. McCullagh, which deserved, we think, a better fate. The bill gives power of sale of an estate, upon the petition of the owner, the first encumbrancer, or the mortgagee in possession of the title-deeds. Mr. McCullagh proposed to do away with the limitation, and to permit any encumbrancer to institute

proceedings in a court of equity for sale. He showed that none of the parties to whom the bill proposed to limit this right were interested in bringing land into the market. His speech appeared to be well received by the House, and the purport of it was acquiesced in by Sir James Graham, but the amendment was negatived. The report was received on Monday, and Lord John intimates his hopes that the House of Peers will agree to the amendments which have been introduced into it since it left their Lordships' House. When we have added notice of a bill called "Public Works (Ireland) No. 2 Bill," the object of which is threefold—to enable Government to advance money for the completion of unfinished works—to postpone for half a year the payment of the first instalment in cases where money has already been advanced—and to authorize Government to shorten or extend the time for repayment of instalments according to local circumstances—we have recorded all parliamentary proceedings of the week worth mentioning.

We observe that Mr. Osborne has postponed his motion for abolishing church-rates until next session. The reasons assigned for the withdrawal appear to us satisfactory, and, but that we deem it unnecessary, we might give them at large. We cherish no very large expectations from the attempt, however strongly recommended by justice—neither, we must confess, do we feel deeply interested in mitigating grievances of which the ever-prolific root remains.

In Ireland Government are exhibiting unexpected energy in the arrest and prosecution of the teachers of sedition. All the leading advocates of rebellion, with the exception of Mr. Smith O'Brien, are now under prosecution, and will have to pay the penalty of their wicked attempt to kindle the flames of civil war—provided juries can be found to convict them. Meanwhile the Confederate Clubs, nothing daunted by these rigorous measures, continue to arm and organize; but as they are discountenanced by the Catholic clergy and the section of Repealers under the leadership of Mr. John O'Connell, and as they comprise but a small minority of the people, their threatened insurrection will probably end in "sound and fury, signifying nothing." It is said that Ministers intend to complete their coercive policy by suppressing these illegal combinations, and that this is one of the main objects of the Lord-Lieutenant's visit to London.

The most important item of continental intelligence of the week comes from the south-eastern extremity of Europe. In that *terra incognita* to the cultivated nations of the West, civil war and bloodshed are rife. The war of races, springing out of the mutual antipathy of Slavonian and Magyar, has commenced in the Danube principalities. The Ban of Croatia, a province subject to the supremacy of Hungary, has raised the standard of revolt, and appears to be well provided with the means of maintaining an obstinate if not a successful resistance. Other provinces of this semi-barbarous region are in a state of insubordination, arising either from the opposition of their rulers to reform, or from a passion for Slavonic nationality. In fact, Wallachia has discarded its Sovereign and declared a republic. These intestine troubles in so remote a quarter of Europe would be a matter of but secondary importance, were it not for the near neighbourhood of a Russian army, and the tempting opportunity they offer for the intervention of that power, with the object of furthering those schemes of territorial aggrandizement which have ever been the cherished policy of the Northern autocrat. The mystery that shrouded the policy of the Czar is now beginning to be cleared up. A Russian army has entered Moldavia under the pretence of restoring civil order, but probably with the design of establishing a Protectorate of the Slavonian provinces. Unless the Hungarian Government should succeed in appeasing the insurgents by reasonable concessions, it is impossible to see where this intervention will end. The immense military resources of Russia make it more than a match for the Austrian empire in its present disorganized state; and it is not improbable that the latter power, of which Hungary nominally still forms a part, will not be unwilling to consent to a dismemberment of its outlying provinces to appease the ambition of its formidable neighbour. Thus Russia will have taken a rapid stride towards the accomplishment of its darling scheme—an empire in the East.

The reception of the Archduke John in Germany has been of the most enthusiastic description. His mild, conciliating disposition, and his simplicity and nobility of character, have carried captive the affections of his future subjects. In his presence the old Diet of the empire—the subservient tool of the German princes for forty years past—expires with smiles upon its wrinkled visage. The future task of the Administrator of Germany is, nevertheless, one of no ordinary difficulty. Amidst the splendour and unanimity of his triumphal reception in the old capital of the empire may be discerned dangers of a pressing and deli-

cate nature. Germany is evidently not unanimous in acknowledging, to its full extent, the supremacy of the new central power. Prussia is jealous of the honours conferred upon a member of the house of Austria, and this dissatisfaction is shown not by the sovereign, but by his subjects. Possibly, however, the choice of Camphausen to be the President of the new German Ministry may mollify their offended dignity. The King of Hanover ventures upon the bolder policy of open resistance to the new central authority—with what result time alone will show. Southern Germany regards the new order of things with unqualified satisfaction—Northern Germany with equivocal acquiescence. To reconcile these antagonistic elements will tax the wisdom of the new Administrator, and of the experienced statesmen by whom he is surrounded.

While the statesmen of Germany are engaged in settling the bases of political freedom, the Government of France is occupied in the more pressing duty of consolidating public order. The dreaded 14th of July has passed over without the slightest symptoms of outbreak. The disaffected are for the present powerless, and the course of events during the last few days, coupled with the formidable precautions of Government, warrant us in expecting that tranquillity will at least be maintained for a sufficient time to enable trade and commerce to revive, and the Government and Legislature to grapple with the difficulties of their position. It is expected that the state of the capital will, in a few days, allow of the siege being raised. Meanwhile the National Assembly is giving its anxious attention to the social evils of the country, and to the discussion of appropriate remedies for the present distress and want of employment. General Cavaignac still enjoys the confidence of the friends of order, and by his strenuous exertions to remove the groundwork of discontent proves himself something more than a mere military dictator. The chief ground for apprehension is the foreign relations of the Republic. At present the Government is pacifically inclined, in proof of which we have only to mention the refusal of the President to the request of Marshal Bugeaud for permission to accept the command of the Sardinian army. But the Italian cause is a losing one. Austria is sending fresh reinforcements to Northern Italy, which will enable Radetsky, already more than a match for his opponent, to take the offensive, and perhaps drive back Charles Albert into Piedmont. In this case the intervention of France is inevitable, and even the pacific Lamartine, who has once more appeared on the stage to combat, with all his pristine persuasiveness, the warlike tendency of many of his brother representatives, is willing to permit the marching of a French army across the Alps in case the Austrians are successful. We earnestly hope that so undesirable an event may be prevented, if not by the achievement of Italian independence by the sword, which is now improbable, at least by the joint mediation of our own and the French Governments. The crisis is one of great emergency, in which Lord Palmerston may usefully employ his diplomatic talents to retrieve his damaged reputation, and merit the thanks of Europe.

THE TEMPORARY LULL.

Is it true, as the foes to political progress vauntingly pretend,—can it be true, that the impulse given to the popular mind in this country by the late continental revolutions, has spent its force, and, like the wave which dashes at the base of the granite rock, has suffered a recoil proportioned to its own violence? Has the desire of the people for a faithful representative system passed away as a momentary effervescence, or subsided into contentment with what they now possess? Was the stir which a short month or two ago moved the hearts of our rulers as the leaves of the forest, and produced an universal trembling, nothing more than the sweeping by of a fitful passion, suddenly excited, but speedily exhausted? The rush of most men's thoughts and hopes towards change—was that a movement in which intelligence took no part, from which, as too powerful to stem, it stood aside to watch, and which, now that the commotion is over, it characterises as unreasonable? Appearances favour the conclusion. Excitement, like a tired child, is gone to rest. Expectation has given reformers the slip, and is nowhere to be found. Resolution, disheartened by the unlooked-for turn of public events, exhibits symptoms of paralysis. The one topic about which so lately, all men's anxieties gathered, and the various phases and supposed merits of which every tongue discussed, is deserted, and the mass of public neglect already spreads over its surface. Patrician sayings and doings evince no latent apprehensions of the imminency of Reform. The House of Commons regards it as a bugbear which has lost its terrors. The public press alludes to it as a bygone affair, and deals with it as geologists would deal with the fossilized remains of an extinct species. Middle-class sympathy keeps house, as if ashamed to show itself abroad. Even the masses have all but ceased to agitate, and in moody disappoint-

ment, nurse their purpose for a future opportunity. The air is still—not a breath stirs at the going down of the sun—but he sinks behind a bed of lurid clouds, which betoken either a foul night, or a tempestuous morrow.

Reaction! Yes, there is a reaction; but it is one not of opinion, nor of desire, nor, indeed, of ultimate design, but of eventualities merely. Memory still retains the facts, a bare recital of which is a sufficient condemnation of the existing system at the bar of common sense. Prudence and far-looking policy still keep in sight the host of reasons which enforce early compliance with popular demands. Not an argument has lost its force—scarcely a topic of appeal its point. Thorough Parliamentary reform is felt to be as just, as expedient, as necessary, now, as it ever has been. Apt occasions may pass away, but convictions abide. Late events and discussions have written upon the public mind, with a kind of invisible ink, conclusions adverse to the long continuance of "things as they are," and the heat of national suffering will bring out the now dim and scarcely perceptible characters. All that the present cessation from movement indicates is, a general apprehension that the conjuncture of events has not yet arrived at which a successful struggle can be entered upon—that although summer has embrowned the crops, harvest-time is not yet at hand—and that time has still some work to do in removing prejudice, in reconciling differences of opinion, in bringing a false system to a dead-lock, and in preparing the unenfranchised for a wise use of the right which they justly claim to possess.

Contemplate, now, the actual position of this empire, and the relation of the Government to its interests, capabilities and resources—the bearing which its system of rule has upon what it is, and what it may be, upon its present possessions and its future prospect! Compute if you can the sum of its intellectual power! Think of the unnumbered individual minds, all more or less cultivated, which take a lively and a daily concern in the management of our political affairs! Bear in mind the intimate connexion which subsists between the morals, ay! the religion of the people, and the general course and tenour of our imperial legislation! Think of the immense amount which, for all practical purposes, machinery has added, and is still adding, to population! Glance at our numerous and extensive colonial settlements, and at the favourable position they occupy for the acquisition of new ideas, and the development of new, and yet unthought-of, tendencies! Call to recollection the unchangeable and inextinguishable law according to which right thoughts perpetuate themselves, and spread, even on soils, to all outward seeming, barren! And when you have combined these elements into one mighty whole, ask yourselves whether it is in the nature of things, or in harmony with the ordinary movements of Providence, that imbecility, merely because it is titled, and selfishness, because stamped with conventional honours, should continue long to preside over a greatness which it can neither understand nor appreciate. It cannot be. Already is the doom of that system which exalts lordly incapacity to power, signed and sealed. Englishmen are growing ashamed of the puerility and presumption of their government—and the reign of Log and Stork, in these days, and in our own country, united in one system of administration, is fast growing to its close.

For our own part, we have an unflinching, an immoveable faith, in the onward march of affairs, and, notwithstanding present appearances, we confidently reckon upon the early triumph, here as elsewhere, of reason and justice, over tradition, privilege, and prejudice. Since the introduction of Christianity into the world, we possess a guarantee against any permanent retrogression of mind. Occasional pauses there may be, but even they will recruit strength for fresh exertion—the wave may retire, while the tide is rising. Let not our aristocracy, nor they who worship them, imagine they are secure against further danger! In these days of steam and electricity, of cheap postage and easy intercommunication, of daily expresses and systematized pleasure-trips—in these days of despatch and mechanical facility, with the most active, subtle and energetic laws of the physical world harnessed and yoked to the car of human progress, and when thought is no sooner evolved than it spreads itself over a vast surface of the popular mind—it is not conceivable that an empire like our own shall submit much longer to be trammelled and fretted by the selfish rule of narrow cliques, or patrician families. The people of this country will have self-government before the lapse of any lengthened period—and if they who literally prey upon its interests enjoy a brief respite, let them remember that the inexorable laws of mind and providence have foredoomed their supremacy to entire extinction. The sanguine may have too early anticipated the end, but it is not far postponed, and its postponement will probably have the effect of rendering it more complete when it does come.

One word to our friends. This is no proper

time for you to hang down your hands in despondence. If, as seems likely, the Manchester movement has perished before its birth, there is the more reason, and, we may add, the more room, for the quiet but persevering exertion of those who went beyond it. Go on, we exhort you, sowing your seed beside all waters. Teach the ignorant—correct the mistaken—shame the listless—encourage the diligent—organize the scattered—bring truth home to the minds of all. Such, we believe, is the practical course upon which the People's League have resolved to enter. That it will be generously supported we can scarcely allow ourselves to doubt. Who can foresee the issue to which patient work will eventually point the way?—the union of classes to which a resolute will, and a steady continuance of action, may lead? The temporary lull is not against us, if we remain true to our own principles. The decision may be somewhat delayed—but if thereby a measure based on justice be substituted for one of expediency and compromise, which of us will not admit that we have gained full compensation? Courage, then, courage! "Faint heart never won fair lady."

"THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS."

THE usual sessional slaughter has just taken place, Lord John Russell acting as executioner. The work is one for which the noble Premier is singularly apt—first, because he has enjoyed rare experience in putting an end to unfinished measures; secondly, because he is insensible to the shame of failure, inasmuch as it is out of his power to suspect himself as the cause of it; and thirdly, and, as a consequence of the two foregoing reasons, because he is cool, curt, and comfortable, in giving utterance to the most disagreeable truths. Accordingly, on Monday night, agreeably to promise, he brought up a long array of bills in various stages, and having selected three or four which, if fortune should favour, and the Lords be agreeable, he intimated his intention of sparing, he consigned the remainder to that fate which seems ever to hang over the head of indecision.

A crowd of measures—the noble lord could not stay to enumerate them—were despatched at one blow, as "measures of minor importance." Over the untimely decease of these we cannot mourn, for we never made acquaintance with their merits; and, on the confession of the Whig Minister, their merits were not very obtrusive. Peace to their dust! But the contemplated measure for the alteration of the navigation-laws—the one promise of the session—an oasis in the desert—a light in the midst of darkness—movement where all beside was stationary or retrogressive—announced in the Queen's speech with a flourish of trumpets, and obstructed by no difficulties but such as a resolute will and a stout heart might have brushed aside with ease—the postponement of this long needed mercantile reform until next session, leaving our colonies and our great interests at home exposed to all the paralyzing mischiefs of uncertainty throughout the intervening period—this is what the nation could have anticipated from no statesmanship but that of the Whigs. Of course, the subsidiary measures to that great reform are dropped with it, and share its ignominious fate. The country will of course sit in inquest over the remains of these kindred bills—and, we anticipate, will deliver in a verdict after this fashion, "Killed by the neglect of its natural guardians." The Elective Franchise (Ireland) Bill, we never took for anything more than a pretence—and, of course, it follows to the tomb a long line of predecessors. The family appear to have the seeds of consumption in their constitution—for none of them has lived to a period of maturity. As to the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, it is not yet put out of lingering misery—it still holds its place among the living—but the label is round its neck, and when the principle of it has been affirmed, it is probably destined to go the way of its betters. In short, Lord John will be content if it lays an egg and dies.

The bills to be persevered in are the Health of Towns Bill—unworkable for any sanitary purpose, in its present shape; the bill for legalizing diplomatic relations with Rome—chiefly urgent, we imagine, as affording facilities for the State endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood; the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill—if the Lords will permit a really valuable measure to pass—and the Borough Elections Bill, only just ushered into being. There are to be some Poor-law amendments—and there end the performances of the session.

Parliament has been sitting—with short intervals of rest excepted—ever since the 23rd of November last, and will not in all likelihood be prorogued much before September. What, now, are the fruits of its toil, reckoned in matured measures? An Arms' Bill for Ireland, severer in its provisions than that upon which the patriotic Whigs joined the vindictive Protectionists in overturning the Government of Sir Robert Peel. A measure for securing the Crown and Government by converting what was before a misdemeanour

into a felony—a little peddling alteration of the sugar duties—and that is about all. Since February last, the whole world has changed its aspect, and has commenced a new and heart-stirring chapter of its history—and whilst all our neighbours have been striding on apace to sounder and juster principles of civil government, the Whigs have contented themselves with offering this enlightened country these "inconsiderate trifles," as all that they are to expect. Of course there has been plenty of discussion—to the undue abundance of which the Government contributed not a little by putting forth a budget which they were compelled to abandon, proposing an increase of taxation which they confess they did not want, threatening an augmentation of military force which events have shown to be unnecessary, and introducing an unsettlement of the sugar duties which neither this country nor the West Indian colonies called for. But we cannot reasonably expect better things—a sham representation will never intentionally produce for the people any but sham results. Hence the necessity for an annual "massacre of the innocents."

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALTHOUGH we are in the receipt of no intelligence this week from beyond the Atlantic, we may take advantage of the opportunity for hastily glancing at the position of political affairs in the United States. Our Yankee friends are now considerably agitated, but not in the sense which the recent events in Europe attach to the term. Happily they have no sudden revolutions to make. Their constitution provides an effectual safety-valve for overheated and clashing public opinion. The institutions of the country ride secure upon the swelling billows of political strife. When we hear, therefore, of the "excitement" which the forthcoming election of a President stirs up throughout the republic, we do not anticipate from it any of those dire consequences which attend the struggles of men who are suffering injustice at the hands of abused authority. The utmost which can well result from a new election is a change of system and a triumph of party. Yet we regard the present contest in the United States with feelings of deepest interest; for in the issue of it an indication will be given of the sentiment of the people regarding the "peculiar" institution of slavery. A presidential election is the only period when the progress or retrogression of the whole people on any subject can be seen at a glance. It fairly and unequivocally shows the state of parties, and not infrequently indicates the amount and kind of pressure which has been applied to the political mercury, causing it to rise or fall in exact proportion to the force of circumstances brought to bear upon it.

The political parties of the United States are at present represented by the following candidates for the presidential chair vacant in March next:—

| NAMES OF THE REGULARLY NOMINATED CANDIDATES. | | | |
|--|-------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Politics. | | For President. | For Vice-President. |
| Whig | ..... | Zach. Taylor, Louisa. | M. Fillmore, N. Yk. |
| Democratic | .. | Lewis Cass, Mich. | W. O. Butler, Ken. |
| Abolition | .... | J. P. Hale, N. Ham. | Leic. King, Ohio |
| Liberty League | | Gerrit Smith, N. York. | C. E. Foote, Mich. |
| Native | ..... | Zach. Taylor, Louisa. | H. A. S. Dearborn, Mass. |
| N. Reformers | | Gerrit Smith, N. York. | W. S. Wait, Ill. |
| Barnburners | | Martin V. Buren, N. Yk. | Henry Dodge, Wisc. |

Of these, the first and second are the only two who have any chances of success. General Taylor, the Whig candidate, whose name has been made so familiar by his conduct of the Mexican war, is represented to be a man of singular moderation, but of uncompromising decision—honest, patriotic, taciturn. Notwithstanding the quires of queries with which he has been deluged since his name was first mentioned as the Whig candidate, it is remarkable that no one can speak very decisively of his opinions on any great political subject. In regard to slavery, it is sufficient to say that he is a slave holder, and that he led the armies of the Union in their late foray for the interests of the southern states. It is not, however, known whether his connexion with that institution may or may not be severed by a consideration of the general interests of the United States. His own declaration in regard to this subject is, that he knows neither the Abolition nor the Slave party—the "United States" is his creed. If it is his creed, we think we may safely reckon on his attachment to the slavery party; for united the States, we are persuaded, could not be, were slavery declared to be abolished by the general Government.

General Cass is the candidate of the extreme Democratic party, nicknamed "Locofocos." In his nomination, the Slave party got the upper hand, but he by no means fairly represents the Democracy, as a whole, in proof of which we may refer to the nomination of Mr. Van Buren by an anti-slavery section of the same party. The personal prejudices of Mr. Cass are extreme, both against the interests of Great Britain, and in favour of slavery. He is a man of violent passions as well as sudden impulses, and we should regard his election to the office of President as a misfortune not only to the United States, but to the world at large. In Congress he has been recognised as the leader of

the war party. He is in favour of the annexation of Cuba; and has spoken often of Canada as a likely territory for the extension of Republican principles.

The Abolition and the Liberty League parties represent the two sections of the only consistent opponents of slavery in the United States, and are distinguished from each other simply by the latter taking a broader ground for political action; including in their creed other as well as the anti-slavery principles. The votes given for these, we expect, will be but a small minority, but they will be honourable as small, and we doubt not will evince a not insignificant increase in numbers since the last election in 1844.

The Native and Native Reformers are small, and but new parties, whose creed may be summed up in a sentence which was displayed on one of their banners during a political procession—"Beware of foreign interference!" It will be observed that they have no candidate of their own, and their votes would influence considerably the result of the election, in favour of General Taylor, but for the fact that they cannot vote for him without voting for the Vice-President at the same time, and each party has a separate Vice-President; so that they will be of little use to the Whig candidate.

M. Van Buren, who has once held office as President of the United States, has declined, we see, to accept the nomination of his party. In the letter addressed by him to the Convention which appointed him their representative, he states his own great objections to slavery, but if our memory serve us faithfully, we heard nothing of those objections from 1836 to 1840, when he sat in the Presidential chair, and therefore we regard his present declaration against it as an attempt at making a little political capital among the abolitionists. The Convention which nominated him subsequently passed a series of resolutions against slavery rendered entirely nugatory for any good purpose, however, by a prefatory declaration in favour of the existing policy regarding it, which makes it unconstitutional to propose any motion on that subject in the Congress.

Our readers may now see the state of parties in the United States in relation to the chief questions of interest which agitate them in prospect of the election which will take place in November. It is only choosing the least of two evils to say that we prefer General Taylor to Mr. Cass—but for the general interests of humanity give us neither. There is no prospect or show of success for either of the other candidates. They are nominated for the sake of principles, in order to give the parties which they represent an opportunity of publicly recording their votes in favour of those principles. Such, although we may differ from them in many points, have our hearty and loving sympathy. The bond of brotherhood—a brotherhood in affliction—which unites us to them is neither weak nor rude, and upon all who have read this, upon all who have listened to the stirring appeals of Garrison, Douglass, and Burritt, we call for a co-operative sympathy in favour of the PRINCIPLED ANTI-SLAVERY PARTY.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.—Mr. Hume, M.P., has sent the following letter to Mr. Ashford, the secretary of the Reform League at Birmingham, in acknowledging the vote of thanks transmitted to him:—

Sir,—In acknowledging your letter of yesterday, I beg you will assure the Committee of the Reform League that I consider the division on my motion a very strong index of the favourable opinion of the House on that subject, when you consider the formation of the House, and the extent of the motion; and that there are very sanguine hopes of success by the continuance of our efforts in that cause. When in 1829 I first proposed to the House of Commons the repeal of the corn laws, and the substitution of a fixed duty of 10s. per quarter, to abate 1s. yearly until the trade should be open, I had only 13 members out of 658 to vote for that motion. I trust that each community will consider that ultimate and early success will depend on its own organisation and efforts, not only to secure within its own limits the power of sending to the House of Commons men who will support my views on that and other reforms, but I trust that the Birmingham League will set the example (as Birmingham did on a former and memorable occasion) to the country how to forward the cause. The Reform Committee of Members of Parliament will meet on Wednesday, to determine on their future course of proceedings; and your committee may depend on our persevering with all possible energy to secure that efficient reform which my motion, if carried, would give. My confirmed opinion is, that nothing less will do, or should be demanded; and as the demand is one of right, of justice, and of policy, we must succeed.

July 8, 1848.

MR. SIDNEY HERBERT'S SPEECH has excited much interest, on account of the quarter from which it came. It is said to have been the result of a special consultation with Sir Robert Peel and one or two other members of the Peel party. Be this as it may, there can be little doubt that Mr. Sidney Herbert's distinct adhesion to the cause of progressive representative reform, as this was defined and illustrated by Lord John Russell in the first night of the discussion, may be practically regarded as including Sir Robert Peel and his followers generally.—*London Correspondent of the Scotsman.*

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE SHORT-TIME ACT.

(From the Examiner.)

The depressed state of manufactures during the last two years has not allowed of the fair trial of the Short-Time Act, or we should rather say, has either left it inoperative, or screened its effects where it has been put to proof, the dearth of employment having been referred to the general stagnation of commerce. Nevertheless, so far as the restrictions on industry have been tried, the injurious consequences predicted have been realized; and whenever trade recovers its activity, the mischievous effects of the interference with factory labour will be seen on a proportionate scale. Precisely in proportion to the millowners' want of command of hands to meet demands will be the resort to improved machinery to dispense with the labour of women and children.

This is not now matter of mere speculation, it is matter of experiment; and let us hear the report upon it of Mr. L. Horner, one of the factory inspectors, and who was an advocate of the eleven hours' system limitation. In his report for the last half-year he states, "There is a strong feeling among many of those most favourable to legislative restriction, that it has been carried farther than the necessity of the case called for; that the experiment of a reduction to eleven hours, for a few years, might have been made with comparatively little risk, whereas, that now making may be attended with very injurious effects."

"One immediate consequence is certain, as the productive power of the capital embarked is restricted, there must be a proportionate loss, not only by the lessened amount turned off, but by the increased cost of that which is produced; and this double loss falling, in the first instance at least, on the owner of the factory, he will of course endeavour to diminish it by every means in his power. Another no less certain and immediate effect must be a falling-off in the receipts of the workers. Those who are paid by piece-work must lose proportionately, at the least, to the diminution of their time."

All these objections, be it observed, apply as strongly to the eleven hours' limitation, which Mr. Horner approves, as to the ten hours', which he deems an excessive and detrimental stretch of interference. There is no difference of principle, no difference in the operation in the two cases, but simply and solely one of degree.

Mr. Horner proceeds,—"From all I have learned, I believe that from the time the labour was restricted to eleven hours a day, those who are paid fixed weekly wages have, in most factories, been reduced more or less—in many cases, in the full proportion of the reduction of time; and it is, I fear, to be expected, that the millowners will, in the present state of trade, be compelled to make a farther proportionate reduction."

So much for the delusion that the diminished hours of work were to produce the same wages—a delusion upon which the whole clamour for the restriction was raised.

Much stress was laid on the moral benefit of the two hours taken from toil, and which we were told would be spent in intellectual culture or devoted to domestic duties. Mr. Horner, however, instead of informing us that these anticipated good uses of leisure have been made, states that "we know too well that, from no fault of their own, but from the neglect of those in higher stations who had the means and whose duty it was to rear them from childhood with such habits and such tastes, a large proportion of the present generation of factory operatives, in common with the humbler classes in other descriptions of employment, are in so uncultivated a state, that they cannot be expected to appreciate the value and make a good use of the opportunities of moral and social improvements placed within their reach, so far at least, as the time essential for such an object is concerned."

But all that we are now told was not to be expected, was confidently promised and counted on when the measure was under the consideration of Parliament, and delusion necessary to its success!

Mr. Horner continues:—"Adult males, who had been getting 25s. or 40s. a week, may think the leisure not too dearly purchased by a deduction of 25 per cent. from their earnings; but a reduction from 12s. to 9s. will be very differently felt."

Millowners have resorted to two expedients to make up for the time which Parliament in its wisdom has taken from the employment of female and infant labour. After the females and young persons have completed their ten hours' work, the mill is worked on by adult males for several hours more, the higher wages not failing to tempt the men to the protracted toil. This arrangement has, according to Mr. Horner, produced considerable distress amongst the women and children whose employment is so superseded.

Another expedient is the improvement of machinery to dispense with hands, and in one instance 400 hands do the work formerly performed by 600; in another 147 serve in place of 207.

The work-people themselves are beginning to discover the true merits of the question, the delusion of undiminished wages for diminished work having been dissipated at the pay-table; and the manager of a mill informed Mr. Horner, that having put the question of eleven or ten hours' work to the vote (by ballot), the numbers out of 480 were 337 for the longer, 143 for the shorter time.

By the contrivances described the millowners may be enabled to bear up against the disadvantages under which the wisdom of Parliament has placed them, the consequences falling on many thousands of women and children turned adrift; but should the factory proprietors not succeed in their strenuous and energetic endeavours to supply by the resources

of skill the power taken from them, they will have at least as good a case for the help of the legislature as the West India planters, the only essential difference in the two instances being that the millowners have not had a farthing of compensation for the working power arbitrarily taken from them, and for the consequent diminution of their production and proportionate depreciation of the capital invested in buildings and machinery.

THE IRISH ENCUMBERED ESTATES BILL.

(From the Spectator.)

The "real measure for Ireland" stands a good chance of becoming law in the present session, in spite of untoward procrastination. The bill that came down from the Lords has been wonderfully improved since it entered the House of Commons. As introduced by the Lord Chancellor, and even as amended by him, we saw but another item added to the long list of legislative failures of which Ireland has been the subject; with this novelty only, that if by accident it did happen to come into operation, it might add somewhat to the miseries of the Irish landowner by plunging him up to the ears in the Master's Office. We felt chiefly vexation that so fair an opportunity for doing great good both to Britain and Ireland had been lost. But a happier prospect begins to dawn. Under the Solicitor General's charge, all the benefit which could be got by the Lords' bill has been retained; at the same time although practising in the Court of Chancery, Sir John Romilly has supposed it possible that some people may not like Chancery as well as he does, and so he has given them the option of avoiding it altogether. By the Lords' bill, the measure was to be worked entirely by the Masters in Chancery; but by the Solicitor-General's new clauses an alternative is given—any owner of land subject to encumbrances may sell without any order of the Court; and, on payment of the purchase-money into the Bank of Ireland, may convey such land to the purchaser, unless, after due publication of notice, the sale shall be restrained by order of the Court—that is, it vests the land absolutely in the purchaser, giving him a title against all the world. But these notices of the intended sale must be given by the person intending to effect a sale, in the *Dublin Gazette*, in one *Dublin* newspaper and one newspaper circulating in the county in which the land is situate, and in the *London Gazette*; and no sale can be made before the expiration of three months after the publication of the last of such advertisements.

This, briefly, is the plan proposed: and it will be seen that it is a bold measure; but most persons acquainted with Ireland will admit that it is a necessary one. It is not, therefore, its boldness that we have any doubt about. Ireland is starving, and this is the key to the granary that is to feed her. The difficulty that we, as sincere friends of the measure, would suggest is of another kind. It is, that the best part of the measure may after all turn out inoperative, from the want of the necessary machinery. Who is to put the vital part of the bill into operation? Many a landowner may be led into the Court of Chancery by a will-o'-the-wisp, but who is to teach him when and how to avoid the Court of Chancery? We fear that unless some machinery be brought into existence for that purpose, the good parts of the bill will fail. What is wanted is to bring its knowledge home to the capacity of the landowner—to get him out of the hands of lawyers, and to save him from lawyers' bills—to cut through technicalities and legal quibbles—to get rid (as Sir James Graham said) of "the professional prejudices and the nice scruples of conveyancers"—to simplify procedure, and give safe but cheap conveyances. Is it possible for the Irish people to obtain this without—disagreeable as Mr. Osborne says the word has become—some person or persons exercising the function of Commissioners? We are in favour of this bill, and would accept it as it stands rather than nothing; but let not its friends risk a failure in the working by leaving it thus imperfect. Let them take the opportunity, which, neglected, may not soon recur, of beginning a new system for the conveyance of land, of which the germ is already in the bill—of raising land to its full use by rendering it easily transferable. All parties, in the debate of Tuesday, admitted the desirableness of the free transfer of land, and of cheap conveyances; let them take care to insure these. The task is not insuperable. Let Commissioners be appointed with powers to carry into operation that part of the bill which allows sales out of Court—to frame forms—to circulate information; and such a Commission will go far to render all other Commissions popular. Give it only as the alternative. Let the parties go to the Court of Chancery if they prefer it, but do not restrict them to Chancery; for you do so practically if you give them no assistance to enable them to dispense with it.

A tribunal of this kind appears to us absolutely necessary, if a cheap and simple mode of transfer is desired. But it would have many other advantages, and remove any real objection urged against the bill as invading the rights of property and as opening a door to fraudulent sales by collusion. It is only fair that the just interests of all parties should be protected, and that the sale of land under the act should be regulated. These important duties would fall to the Commissioners; and to them also would belong the preparation and establishment of the necessary measures for carrying into complete operation a better system of transfer. How could the Court of Chancery do this? . . . The Government has very properly asked and obtained extraordinary powers for the repression of crime in Ireland; let extraordinary powers be also bestowed for giving to that country the only remedies that can afford her permanent relief.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

SUNDAY TRADING.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, when the question was put that the order of the day be read for going into Committee on the Sunday Trading (Metropolis) Bill, Mr. BAKING WALL, according to notice, moved as an amendment, that the House go into Committee on that day six months. Mr. Wall stated that the second reading was carried by surprise; it having been moved by Mr. Hindley at half-past two o'clock in the morning, when the House was just breaking up and not twenty members were present, and in so inaudible a voice that though Mr. Wall was not twenty paces from the mover he had not heard the motion made. It was on that account that he took the present unusual course. Mr. Wall's objections to the bill were founded somewhat on principle, but more on the defective framework of the particular measure. It would be necessary, according even to the evidence of the witnesses who had been examined in favour of the bill, to make so many exceptions from its operation as would endanger its becoming a class bill. On the other hand, the preamble is not proved by the evidence, for it is not true that at present the thoroughfares are greatly obstructed during the time of divine worship; the second clause is a mere repetition of a clause in the act of Charles the Second, and is either objectionable or superfluous; the third clause omits some most important exceptions. Mr. Wall is not hostile to the decent observance of the Sabbath, but is anxious for a law not pressing on rich and poor unequally. He advised the withdrawing of the present measure, and the preparation of a new one by the Home Office.

Mr. SLANEY seconded the amendment; and denounced the bill as a peddling interference with the comforts and amusements of the poorer classes, while those of gentlemen living in the aristocratic clubs are carefully untouched. An artisan, wending his steps to the country with his wife and children on the Sunday, could not for his life get the articles pleasant or necessary to take with him between the hours of nine and ten in the morning. Tea and coffee might not be sold at all, nor bottled beer, nor biscuits; other refreshments only at stated hours. Now, if the great clubs are not to be interfered with, is it fair to come down on the vendors of these small matters, and put them under the harrow of a law inflicting cumulative penalties varying with the discretion and private views of each justice of the peace?

Mr. HINDLEY explained the circumstances, originally accidental, which had placed this Metropolitan bill in the hands of him a provincial member. He supported the bill by reference to the good produced by existing measures aiming at some of its objects, and by reference to the general feeling in its favour.

Sir EDWARD BUXTON agreed that a perfect observance of the Sabbath could not be enforced by law; but he thought at least the trader who was disinclined to vend on Sunday should be protected from the competition of him who disregarded that day.

Mr. CRAVEN BERKELEY had no doubt that the best law on this subject would be that of example. Let the rich themselves show more respect for the Sabbath. He read from the evidence of a witness named Boggis, that on a Sunday, as he passed the brewery of Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co., in Spitalfields, a poor boy was arrested by the police for selling figs, and hauled off to prison: later on the same day, Boggis heard the noise of heavy operations in the brewery, as if the week-day labours were going on without interruption. Chains clanked, machinery rolled, and a great quantity of steam was shot forth. Mr. Berkeley could not, in the face of such facts, support this bill. It was well known, also, that immense quantities of the luxuries of ice and pastry were consumed at the clubs and the houses of the rich on Sundays, to the unwonted occupation on those days of the traders in ice and confectionary. At all events, Mr. Berkeley would move such alterations in committee as would make the bill operate alike on the rich and poor.

Sir EDWARD BUXTON had never before heard of this accusation against his brewery. Nothing is done there on a Sunday but works of necessity: the chief business is the feeding of the horses. The clanking of the chains was doubtless the clanking of the chain-halters of the horses in their stables; and the escaping steam was only the result of the boilers being kept up to a certain heat for commencing work on Monday. Sir Edward invited Mr. Berkeley to inspect his brewery on a week-day and on a Sunday, and convince himself that nothing is done there on a Sunday that is not a work of necessity.

Sir GEORGE GREY stated, that if the bill were pressed, he should object to its being limited to the trading classes. A perusal of the bill had, indeed, strengthened his previous impression of the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of any legislation on the subject. He was disposed to recommend the withdrawal of this measure, that still further consideration might be given to the subject; and he would be glad to render all the assistance he could in promoting the object in view.

The amendment was supported by Mr. HUME, Sir BENJAMIN HALL, and Mr. MUNY; the bill, by Mr. ALCOCK, Mr. BROTHERTON, and Mr. SPOONER; and also, with reservations, by Sir DE LACY EVANS and Colonel THOMPSON.

On a division, the amendment was negatived, by 75 to 47. The House went into committee *pro forma*, and resumed. The bill to be recommitted, with a view to introduce amendments.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND) BILL.

The House of Commons went into committee on this bill on Thursday.

Mr. HENLEY doubted very much whether the bill would effect the object in view. The object was to keep clear of the Court of Chancery; and he feared that the bill would throw the estates more helplessly into that court than ever.

The House went into committee.

On clause 1—the interpretation clause—Colonel DUNNE proposed an amendment to prevent the sale of the fee-simple to pay off encumbrances on the life interest, which, after some discussion, was negatived, the hon. and gallant member intimating that he would raise the question, and take a division upon it, at a more fitting opportunity, which the Solicitor-General said would present itself on the 30th clause. The clause was then agreed to.

On clause 2, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved to omit the words which limited the sale of the property under a decree of the Court of Chancery, unless it be sold for a sum which should be sufficient to pay off all encumbrances on the estate. No such limit existed as to sales by private arrangement. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCULLAGH proceeded to state the object of the amendment of which he had given notice. The bill, as at present framed, limited the right of petitioning for a sale to the owner of the estate, to the first encumbrancer, and the mortgagee who might hold the title-deeds in his possession. He was desirous of removing such limitation, and permitting any encumbrancer to institute proceedings in a court of equity for a sale.

In the course of the discussions that had taken place upon this bill, on a previous day, he regretted to observe a tone of argument indicative in some sort of a feeling that after all this was a mere wrangle between landlords and lawyers. But there was another and a far wider interest concerned, which he trusted the House would protect and guard—he meant that of the tenantry on encumbered estates in Ireland. Their position was most lamentable. Improvement was unknown, and escape from evil impossible. Year after year the condition of the embarrassed property grew worse, until, in the sad progress of deterioration, the time came when, every other duty of proprietorship having ceased to be discharged, the collection of the rents devolved upon a receiver; and what misery and demoralization was comprehended in that fatal phrase, it would hardly be necessary to explain. Now what was the condition of the pious encumbrancer? He watched the gradual deterioration of the estate on which he had lent his money with a very different eye. The eventual danger of a deficient fund was ever present to his mind. If he were enabled to do so, he would institute proceedings for a sale before it was too late. By doing so he would do a real service to the improvident owner, and an inestimable benefit to the tenantry of the portion which might be sold. The amendment which he had the honour to move would clothe the minor encumbrancer with this power; and it would, he believed, go far towards the gradual encouragement of what was so desirable, but what, at present, did not practically exist in Ireland—a market for land. People talked of bringing land into the market. Into what market? If they meant by a market the competition of small capitals for moderate portions of land, he could understand it; but if they meant a forcing of large estates unbroken and in great numbers suddenly to sale, then he would tell them that the only practical effect would be to depreciate most ruinously the present value of land, and to hand over a vast portion of the soil of Ireland to a class of mere land-jobbers [cheers]. The amendment would restore the second clause to the condition in which it stood when the bill was originally introduced into the other House last year; and he earnestly hoped, therefore, that her Majesty's Government would not refuse to adopt it [cheers].

Sir J. GRAHAM, being most anxious to forward the bill before the House, was not desirous of instituting any discussion which would consume time; but he felt bound to state his concurrence on the views of the hon. gentleman who had last addressed them respecting the sale of estates in large masses. By the Stamp Act as it existed there was a saving effected by selling large portions, while the small sales were obstructed by its operation. He thought that the object of the act would be considerably promoted if an alteration were effected in this state of things.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL was sorry he could not accede to the amendment, and he thought the House would see that the retention of the words proposed to be omitted, instead of interfering with the operation of the bill, would be beneficial.

The amendment was then negatived, and the clause, with some verbal amendments, was adopted. Clauses up to 6 were, after some discussion, agreed to.

Mr. NAPIER moved the omission of clause 7. His object was to render the working of the bill more easy, by giving to the Lord Chancellor, or the Master of the Rolls, or both, in Ireland, a power to direct the mode and machinery by which, when the sale of an estate under this bill was agreed upon, that sale could be effected. The committee divided—For the clause, 64; Against it, 8; Majority 56. On clause 34, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL said he was most anxious to secure a *bond fide* sale when one took place, and at the same time to avoid unnecessary expense. To secure due notice of the sale being given he would propose an amendment, entitling every person who had entered a caveat to personal notice at his abode, thereby enabling him to take steps to restrain the sale if he thought proper, and giving him the right to know the price at which it was proposed to sell. Sir J. GRAHAM thought this clause one which required the utmost attention. It was most desirable that, in cases of sale, the full value should be obtained, and all collusion prevented. For this purpose it had been suggested that a public sale by auction would be the best [hear, hear]. The suggestion that the sale should be in the master's office, with a right to the office to open the bidding, he did not approve; but to sale by auction there appeared no objection. The

SOLICITOR-GENERAL promised to endeavour to frame a clause which should meet the views of the right hon. baronet.

Clauses to 62 were then agreed to, and Colonel DUNNE moved that the clause 63 be omitted; and on a division there appeared—For retaining the clause, 165; Against it, 30; Majority, 135.

On clause 67, Mr. F. O'CONNOR tendered his thanks to the honourable and learned Solicitor-General for the improvements he had made in the bill, which in its present form would, he prophesied, turn out one of the best measures that had ever been passed for Ireland [hear, hear]. The Earl of LINCOLN rejoiced also at the progress of the bill, which he looked upon as a measure to enable the Irish landlords to do their duty to their tenants [hear, hear]. He trusted that if ever the English landlords were placed in a similar unfortunate position, a similar measure would be dealt out to them [hear, hear].

The clause was then agreed to, as were the remaining clauses, and the Report was ordered to be received on Monday.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

On Thursday, Lord JOHN RUSSELL explained the provisions of his proposed bill to amend the law against corrupt practices at elections.

The law of 1842 provides, that if any Election Committee suspect charges of bribery made before it to have been abandoned or compromised, or to have been preferred only for recrimination, it shall have power to report the necessity for further investigation of such charges; whereupon the House may appoint further investigation of those charges. Lord John now proposed to enlarge the power of the Committee, and add machinery for examining charges in the place where the offence is alleged to have been committed. He proposes to give the Committee power to report whether it shall itself investigate whether bribery has been general or casual only in particular boroughs; or whether that task should be done by two barristers, to be appointed by the Assize Judge of the place of offence. These being his general provisions against future criminal practices, his intention is to make the bill applicable to boroughs whose Members have been unseated during this session, and whose constituencies have been corrupt at the last elections. To some of these boroughs the House has granted new writs; to others refused them; but concerning all these boroughs the House has seemed to Lord John to consider further inquiries fitting.

He moved the discharge of the orders for further proceeding with the Borough Election Bill, and the Horsham Borough Bill, in order to obtain leave to bring in a bill for the prevention of corrupt practices at elections.

A conversation of suggestions and friendly criticism ensued; in which Lord LINCOLN and Mr. MULINGS took chief part. Lord JOHN RUSSELL's motion was agreed to; the two bills were withdrawn, and leave was given to bring in the fresh bill. Later in the evening, it was brought in, read a first time, and fixed to be read a second time on Thursday next.

PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, on the motion for the second reading of the Public Works (Ireland) No. 2 Bill, Mr. STAFFORD moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time on that day six months. It was brought in on false pretences: it professed to give to Ireland a million more money, but upon terms which would discourage exertion and aggravate the distress and desolation of Ireland. It was unfair to the people of England, and would be of no use to the people of Ireland.

Sir CHARLES WOOD complained that Mr. Stafford had not fairly represented the purport of this bill; and stated that it was a measure connected with the repayment of the instalments advanced to relieve the destitution of last year. The bill contemplated three distinct objects—the first was to enable the Government to readvance for the completion of works which had been left unfinished such sums as had been repaid by the different localities of Ireland; the second was to postpone for half a year the payment of the first instalment in cases in which it had not been already paid; and the third was to enable the Government to increase or to diminish the time for the payment of the instalments according to the local circumstances of Ireland. Describing the operations of the Board of Works in different parts of that country, Sir Charles stated that the completion of the works which had been commenced, and the increased value derived from them, would diminish the claims made for compensation by the owners of land in different localities.

Mr. GOULBURN had always considered this measure as one characterised by great extravagance, and the present statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not in any degree induced him to change his opinion. He commented on the singular circumstance that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not in his statement made the slightest allusion to the financial condition of the country, which he above all men was called upon to regard. Not only the finances of this country would suffer inconvenient pressure from this bill, but the finances of Ireland would also be affected injuriously by it. In the present condition of our finances, he could not allow a million to be diverted from the Exchequer, and to be retained by the landlords of Ireland, especially when that sum was to be applied to purposes which must be unprofitable if not absolutely useless. We had a right to expect the repayment of £315,000 already; but, unfortunately, we have not received more than £3,500. Ninepence in the pound was all that we had hitherto received.

Colonel DUNNE, Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. HENRY

the war party. He is in favour of the annexation of Cuba; and has spoken often of Canada as a likely territory for the extension of Republican principles.

The Abolition and the Liberty League parties represent the two sections of the only consistent opponents of slavery in the United States, and are distinguished from each other simply by the latter taking a broader ground for political action; including in their creed other as well as the anti-slavery principles. The votes given for these, we expect, will be but a small minority, but they will be honourable as small, and we doubt not will evince a not insignificant increase in numbers since the last election in 1844.

The Native and Native Reformers are small, and but new parties, whose creed may be summed up in a sentence which was displayed on one of their banners during a political procession—"Be ware of foreign interference!" It will be observed that they have no candidate of their own, and their votes would influence considerably the result of the election, in favour of General Taylor, but for the fact that they cannot vote for him without voting for the Vice-President at the same time, and each party has a separate Vice-President; so that they will be of little use to the Whig candidate.

M. Van Buren, who has once held office as President of the United States, has declined, we see, to accept the nomination of his party. In the letter addressed by him to the Convention which appointed him their representative, he states his own great objections to slavery, but if our memory serve us faithfully, we heard nothing of those objections from 1836 to 1840, when he sat in the Presidential chair, and therefore we regard his present declaration against it as an attempt at making a little political capital among the abolitionists. The Convention which nominated him subsequently passed a series of resolutions against slavery rendered entirely nugatory for any good purpose, however, by a prefatory declaration in favour of the existing policy regarding it, which makes it unconstitutional to propose any motion on that subject in the Congress.

Our readers may now see the state of parties in the United States in relation to the chief questions of interest which agitate them in prospect of the election which will take place in November. It is only choosing the least of two evils to say that we prefer General Taylor to Mr. Cass—but for the general interests of humanity give us neither. There is no prospect or show of success for either of the other candidates. They are nominated for the sake of principles, in order to give the parties which they represent an opportunity of publicly recording their votes in favour of those principles. Such, although we may differ from them in many points, have our hearty and loving sympathy. The bond of brotherhood—a brotherhood in affliction—which unites us to them is neither weak nor rude, and upon all who have read this, upon all who have listened to the stirring appeals of Garrison, Douglass, and Burritt, we call for a co-operative sympathy in favour of the PRINCIPLED ANTI-SLAVERY PARTY.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.—Mr. Hume, M.P., has sent the following letter to Mr. Ashford, the secretary of the Reform League at Birmingham, in acknowledging the vote of thanks transmitted to him:—

Sir,—In acknowledging your letter of yesterday, I beg you will assure the Committee of the Reform League that I consider the division on my motion a very strong index of the favourable opinion of the House on that subject, when you consider the formation of the House, and the extent of the motion; and that there are very sanguine hopes of success by the continuance of our efforts in that cause. When in 1829 I first proposed to the House of Commons the repeal of the corn laws, and the substitution of a fixed duty of 10s. per quarter, to abate 1s. yearly until the trade should be open, I had only 13 members out of 658 to vote for that motion. I trust that each community will consider that ultimate and early success will depend on its own organisation and efforts, not only to secure within its own limits the power of sending to the House of Commons men who will support my views on that and other reforms, but I trust that the Birmingham League will set the example (as Birmingham did on a former and memorable occasion) to the country how to forward the cause. The Reform Committee of Members of Parliament will meet on Wednesday, to determine on their future course of proceedings; and your committee may depend on our persevering with all possible energy to secure that efficient reform which my motion, if carried, would give. My confirmed opinion is, that nothing less will do, or should be demanded; and as the demand is one of right, of justice, and of policy, we must succeed.

July 8, 1848.

MR. SIDNEY HERBERT'S SPEECH has excited much interest, on account of the quarter from which it came. It is said to have been the result of a special consultation with Sir Robert Peel and one or two other members of the Peel party. Be this as it may, there can be little doubt that Mr. Sidney Herbert's distinct adhesion to the cause of progressive representative reform, as this was defined and illustrated by Lord John Russell in the first night of the discussion, may be practically regarded as including Sir Robert Peel and his followers generally.—*London Correspondent of the Scotsman.*

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE SHORT-TIME ACT.

(From the *Examiner*.)

The depressed state of manufactures during the last two years has not allowed of the fair trial of the Short-Time Act, or we should rather say, has either left it inoperative, or screened its effects where it has been put to proof, the dearth of employment having been referred to the general stagnation of commerce. Nevertheless, so far as the restrictions on industry have been tried, the injurious consequences predicted have been realised; and whenever trade recovers its activity, the mischievous effects of the interference with factory labour will be seen on a proportionate scale. Precisely in proportion to the millowners' want of command of hands to meet demands will be the resort to improved machinery to dispense with the labour of women and children.

This is not now matter of mere speculation, it is matter of experiment; and let us hear the report upon it of Mr. L. Horner, one of the factory inspectors, and who was an advocate of the eleven hours' system limitation. In his report for the last half-year he states, "There is a strong feeling among many of those most favourable to legislative restriction, that it has been carried farther than the necessity of the case called for; that the experiment of a reduction to eleven hours, for a few years, might have been made with comparatively little risk, whereas, that now making may be attended with very injurious effects."

"One immediate consequence is certain, as the productive power of the capital embarked is restricted, there must be a proportionate loss, not only by the lessened amount turned off, but by the increased cost of that which is produced; and this double loss falling, in the first instance at least, on the owner of the factory, he will of course endeavour to diminish it by every means in his power. Another no less certain and immediate effect must be a falling-off in the receipts of the workers. Those who are paid by piece-work must lose proportionately, at the least, to the diminution of their time."

All these objections, be it observed, apply as strongly to the eleven hours' limitation, which Mr. Horner approves, as to the ten hours', which he deems an excessive and detrimental stretch of interference. There is no difference of principle, no difference in the operation in the two cases, but simply and solely one of degree.

Mr. Horner proceeds,—"From all I have learned, I believe that from the time the labour was restricted to eleven hours a day, those who are paid fixed weekly wages have, in most factories, been reduced more or less—in many cases, in the full proportion of the reduction of time; and it is, I fear, to be expected, that the millowners will, in the present state of trade, be compelled to make a farther proportionate reduction."

So much for the delusion that the diminished hours of work were to produce the same wages—a delusion upon which the whole clamour for the restriction was raised.

Much stress was laid on the moral benefit of the two hours taken from toil, and which we were told would be spent in intellectual culture or devoted to domestic duties. Mr. Horner, however, instead of informing us that these anticipated good uses of leisure have been made, states that "we know too well that, from no fault of their own, but from the neglect of those in higher stations who had the means and whose duty it was to rear them from childhood with such habits and such tastes, a large proportion of the present generation of factory operatives, in common with the humbler classes in other descriptions of employment, are in so uncultivated a state, that they cannot be expected to appreciate the value and make a good use of the opportunities of moral and social improvements placed within their reach, so far at least, as the time essential for such an object is concerned."

But all that we are now told was not to be expected, was confidently promised and counted on when the measure was under the consideration of Parliament, and delusion necessary to its success!

Mr. Horner continues:—"Adult males, who had been getting 25s. or 40s. a week, may think the leisure not too dearly purchased by a deduction of 25 per cent. from their earnings; but a reduction from 12s. to 9s. will be very differently felt."

Millowners have resorted to two expedients to make up for the time which Parliament in its wisdom has taken from the employment of female and infant labour. After the females and young persons have completed their ten hours' work, the mill is worked on by adult males for several hours more, the higher wages not failing to tempt the men to the protracted toil. This arrangement has, according to Mr. Horner, produced considerable distress amongst the women and children whose employment is so superseded.

Another expedient is the improvement of machinery to dispense with hands, and in one instance 400 hands do the work formerly performed by 600; in another 147 serve in place of 207.

The work-people themselves are beginning to discover the true merits of the question, the delusion of undiminished wages for diminished work having been dissipated at the pay-table; and the manager of a mill informed Mr. Horner, that having put the question of eleven or ten hours' work to the vote (by ballot), the numbers out of 480 were 337 for the longer, 143 for the shorter time.

By the contrivances described the millowners may be enabled to bear up against the disadvantages under which the wisdom of Parliament has placed them, the consequences falling on many thousands of women and children turned adrift; but should the factory proprietors not succeed in their strenuous and energetic endeavours to supply by the resources

of skill the power taken from them, they will have at least as good a case for the help of the legislature as the West India planters, the only essential difference in the two instances being that the millowners have not had a farthing of compensation for the working power arbitrarily taken from them, and for the consequent diminution of their production and proportionate depreciation of the capital invested in buildings and machinery.

THE IRISH ENCUMBERED ESTATES BILL.

(From the *Spectator*.)

The "real measure for Ireland" stands a good chance of becoming law in the present session, in spite of untoward procrastination. The bill that came down from the Lords has been wonderfully improved since it entered the House of Commons. As introduced by the Lord Chancellor, and even as amended by him, we saw but another item added to the long list of legislative failures of which Ireland has been the subject; with this novelty only, that if by accident it did happen to come into operation, it might add somewhat to the miseries of the Irish landowner by plunging him up to the ears in the Master's Office. We felt chiefly vexation that so fair an opportunity for doing great good both to Britain and Ireland had been lost. But a happier prospect begins to dawn. Under the Solicitor General's charge, all the benefit which could be got by the Lords' bill has been retained; at the same time although practising in the Court of Chancery, Sir John Romilly has supposed it possible that some people may not like Chancery as well as he does, and so he has given them the option of avoiding it altogether. By the Lords' bill, the measure was to be worked entirely by the Masters in Chancery; but by the Solicitor-General's new clauses an alternative is given—any owner of land subject to encumbrances may sell without any order of the Court; and, on payment of the purchase-money into the Bank of Ireland, may convey such land to the purchaser, unless, after due publication of notice, the sale shall be restrained by order of the Court—that is, it vests the land absolutely in the purchaser, giving him a title against all the world. But these notices of the intended sale must be given by the person intending to effect a sale, in the *Dublin Gazette*, in one Dublin newspaper and one newspaper circulating in the county in which the land is situate, and in the *London Gazette*; and no sale can be made before the expiration of three months after the publication of the last of such advertisements.

This, briefly, is the plan proposed: and it will be seen that it is a bold measure; but most persons acquainted with Ireland will admit that it is a necessary one. It is not, therefore, its boldness that we have any doubt about. Ireland is starving, and this is the key to the granary that is to feed her. The difficulty that we, as sincere friends of the measure, would suggest is of another kind. It is, that the best part of the measure may after all turn out inoperative, from the want of the necessary machinery. Who is to put the vital part of the bill into operation? Many a landowner may be led into the Court of Chancery by a will-o'-the-wisp, but who is to teach him when and how to avoid the Court of Chancery? We fear that unless some machinery be brought into existence for that purpose, the good parts of the bill will fail. What is wanted is to bring its knowledge home to the capacity of the landowner—to get him out of the hands of lawyers, and to save him from lawyers' bills—to cut through technicalities and legal quibbles—to get rid (as Sir James Graham said) of "the professional prejudices and the nice scruples of conveyancers"—to simplify procedure, and give safe but cheap conveyances. Is it possible for the Irish people to obtain this without—disagreeable as Mr. Osborne says the word has become—some person or persons exercising the function of Commissioners? We are in favour of this bill, and would accept it as it stands rather than nothing; but let not its friends risk a failure in the working by leaving it thus imperfect. Let them take the opportunity, which, neglected, may not soon recur, of beginning a new system for the conveyance of land, of which the germ is already in the bill—of raising land to its full use by rendering it easily transferable. All parties, in the debate of Tuesday, admitted the desirableness of the free transfer of land, and of cheap conveyances; let them take care to insure these. The task is not insuperable. Let Commissioners be appointed with powers to carry into operation that part of the bill which allows sales out of Court—to frame forms—to circulate information; and such a Commission will go far to render all other Commissions popular. Give it only as the alternative. Let the parties go to the Court of Chancery if they prefer it, but do not restrict them to Chancery; for you do so practically if you give them no assistance to enable them to dispense with it.

A tribunal of this kind appears to us absolutely necessary, if a cheap and simple mode of transfer is desired. But it would have many other advantages, and remove any real objection urged against the bill as invading the rights of property and as opening a door to fraudulent sales by collusion. It is only fair that the just interests of all parties should be protected, and that the sale of land under the act should be regulated. These important duties would fall to the Commissioners; and to them also would belong the preparation and establishment of the necessary measures for carrying into complete operation a better system of transfer. How could the Court of Chancery do this? . . . The Government has very properly asked and obtained extraordinary powers for the repression of crime in Ireland; let extraordinary powers be also bestowed for giving to that country the only remedies that can afford her permanent relief.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

SUNDAY TRADING.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, when the question was put that the order of the day be read for going into Committee on the Sunday Trading (Metropolis) Bill, Mr. BARING WALL, according to notice, moved as an amendment, that the House go into Committee on that day six months. Mr. Wall stated that the second reading was carried by surprise; it having been moved by Mr. Hindley at half-past two o'clock in the morning, when the House was just breaking up and not twenty members were present, and in so inaudible a voice that though Mr. Wall was not twenty paces from the mover he had not heard the motion made. It was on that account that he took the present unusual course. Mr. Wall's objections to the bill were founded somewhat on principle, but more on the defective framework of the particular measure. It would be necessary, according even to the evidence of the witnesses who had been examined in favour of the bill, to make so many exceptions from its operation as would endanger its becoming a class bill. On the other hand, the preamble is not proved by the evidence, for it is not true that at present the thoroughfares are greatly obstructed during the time of divine worship; the second clause is a mere repetition of a clause in the act of Charles the Second, and is either objectionable or superfluous; the third clause omits some most important exceptions. Mr. Wall is not hostile to the decent observance of the Sabbath, but is anxious for a law not pressing on rich and poor unequally. He advised the withdrawing of the present measure, and the preparation of a new one by the Home Office.

Mr. SLANEY seconded the amendment; and denounced the bill as a peddling interference with the comforts and amusements of the poorer classes, while those of gentlemen living in the aristocratic clubs are carefully untouched. An artisan, wending his steps to the country with his wife and children on the Sunday, could not for his life get the articles pleasant or necessary to take with him between the hours of nine and ten in the morning. Tea and coffee might not be sold at all, nor bottled beer, nor biscuits; other refreshments only at stated hours. Now, if the great clubs are not to be interfered with, is it fair to come down on the vendors of these small matters, and put them under the harrow of a law inflicting cumulative penalties varying with the discretion and private views of each justice of the peace?

Mr. HINDLEY explained the circumstances, originally accidental, which had placed this Metropolitan bill in the hands of him a provincial member. He supported the bill by reference to the good produced by existing measures aiming at some of its objects, and by reference to the general feeling in its favour.

Sir EDWARD BUXTON agreed that a perfect observance of the Sabbath could not be enforced by law; but he thought at least the trader who was disinclined to vend on Sunday should be protected from the competition of him who disregarded that day.

Mr. CRAVEN BERKELEY had no doubt that the best law on this subject would be that of example. Let the rich themselves show more respect for the Sabbath. He read from the evidence of a witness named Boggis, that on a Sunday, as he passed the brewery of Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co., in Spitalfields, a poor boy was arrested by the police for selling figs, and hauled off to prison: later on the same day, Boggis heard the noise of heavy operations in the brewery, as if the week-day labours were going on without interruption. Chains clanked, machinery rolled, and a great quantity of steam was shot forth. Mr. Berkeley could not, in the face of such facts, support this bill. It was well known, also, that immense quantities of the luxuries of ice and pastry were consumed at the clubs and the houses of the rich on Sundays, to the unwonted occupation on those days of the traders in ice and confectionary. At all events, Mr. Berkeley would move such alterations in committee as would make the bill operate alike on the rich and poor.

Sir EDWARD BUXTON had never before heard of this accusation against his brewery. Nothing is done there on a Sunday but works of necessity: the chief business is the feeding of the horses. The clanking of the chains was doubtless the clanking of the chain-halters of the horses in their stables; and the escaping steam was only the result of the boilers being kept up to a certain heat for commencing work on Monday. Sir Edward invited Mr. Berkeley to inspect his brewery on a week-day and on a Sunday, and convince himself that nothing is done there on a Sunday that is not a work of necessity.

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The amendment was supported by Mr. HUME, Sir BENJAMIN HALL, and Mr. MUNTZ; the bill, by Mr. ALCOCK, Mr. BROTHERTON, and Mr. SPOONER; and also, with reservations, by Sir DE LACY EVANS and Colonel THOMPSON.

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Mr. HENLEY doubted very much whether the bill would effect the object in view. The object was to keep clear of the Court of Chancery; and he feared that the bill would throw the estates more helplessly into that court than ever.

The House went into committee.

On clause 1—the interpretation clause—Colonel DUNNE proposed an amendment to prevent the sale of the fee-simple to pay off encumbrances on the life interest, which, after some discussion, was negatived, the hon. and gallant member intimating that he would raise the question, and take a division upon it, at a more fitting opportunity, which the Solicitor-General said would present itself on the 30th clause. The clause was then agreed to.

On clause 2, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved to omit the words which limited the sale of the property under a decree of the Court of Chancery, unless it be sold for a sum which should be sufficient to pay off all encumbrances on the estate. No such limit existed as to sales by private arrangement. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCULLAGH proceeded to state the object of the amendment of which he had given notice. The bill, as at present framed, limited the right of petitioning for a sale to the owner of the estate, to the first encumbrancer, and the mortgagee who might hold the title-deeds in his possession. He was desirous of removing such limitation, and permitting any encumbrancer to institute proceedings in a court of equity for a sale.

In the course of the discussions that had taken place upon this bill, on a previous day, he regretted to observe a tone of argument indicative in some sort of a feeling that after all this was a mere wrangle between landlords and lawyers. But there was another and a far wider interest concerned, which he trusted the House would protect and guard—he meant that of the tenantry on encumbered estates in Ireland. Their position was most lamentable. Improvement was unknown, and escape from evil impossible. Year after year the condition of the embarrassed property grew worse, until, in the sad progress of deterioration, the time came when, every other duty of proprietorship having ceased to be discharged, the collection of the rents devolved upon a receiver; and what misery and demoralization was comprehended in that fatal phrase, it would hardly be necessary to explain. Now what was the condition of the pious encumbrancer? He watched the gradual deterioration of the estate on which he had lent his money with a very different eye. The eventual danger of a deficient fund was ever present to his mind. If he were enabled to do so, he would institute proceedings for a sale before it was too late. By doing so he would do a real service to the improvident owner, and an inestimable benefit to the tenantry of the portion which might be sold. The amendment which he had the honour to move would clothe the minor encumbrancer with this power; and it would, he believed, go far towards the gradual encouragement of what was so desirable, but what, at present, did not practically exist in Ireland—a market for land. People talked of bringing land into the market. Into what market? If they meant by a market the competition of small capitals for moderate portions of land, he could understand it; but if they meant a forcing of large estates unbroken and in great numbers suddenly to sale, then he would tell them that the only practical effect would be to depreciate most ruinously the present value of land, and to hand over a vast portion of the soil of Ireland to a class of mere land-jobbers [cheers]. The amendment would restore the second clause to the condition in which it stood when the bill was originally introduced into the other House last year; and he earnestly hoped, therefore, that her Majesty's Government would not refuse to adopt it [cheers].

Sir J. GRAHAM, being most anxious to forward the bill before the House, was not desirous of instituting any discussion which would consume time; but he felt bound to state his concurrence on the views of the hon. gentleman who had last addressed them respecting the sale of estates in large masses. By the Stamp Act as it existed there was a saving effected by selling large portions, while the small sales were obstructed by its operation. He thought that the object of the act would be considerably promoted if an alteration were effected in this state of things.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL was sorry he could not accede to the amendment, and he thought the House would see that the retention of the words proposed to be omitted, instead of interfering with the operation of the bill, would be beneficial.

The amendment was then negatived, and the clause, with some verbal amendments, was adopted. Clauses up to 6 were, after some discussion, agreed to.

Mr. NAPIER moved the omission of clause 7. His object was to render the working of the bill more easy, by giving to the Lord Chancellor, or the Master of the Rolls, or both, in Ireland, a power to direct the mode and machinery by which, when the sale of an estate under this bill was agreed upon, that sale could be effected. The committee divided—For the clause, 64; Against it, 8; Majority 56. On clause 34, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL said he was most anxious to secure a *bond fide* sale when one took place, and at the same time to avoid unnecessary expense. To secure due notice of the sale being given he would propose an amendment, entitling every person who had entered a caveat to personal notice at his abode, thereby enabling him to take steps to restrain the sale if he thought proper, and giving him the right to know the price at which it was proposed to sell. Sir J. GRAHAM thought this clause one which required the utmost attention. It was most desirable that, in cases of sale, the full value should be obtained, and all collusion prevented. For this purpose it had been suggested that a public sale by auction would be the best [hear, hear]. The suggestion that the sale should be in the master's office, with a right to the office to open the bidding, he did not approve; but to sale by auction there appeared no objection. The

SOLICITOR-GENERAL promised to endeavour to frame a clause which should meet the views of the right hon. baronet.

Clauses to 62 were then agreed to, and Colonel DUNNE moved that the clause 63 be omitted; and on a division there appeared—For retaining the clause, 165; Against it, 30; Majority, 135.

On clause 67, Mr. F. O'CONNOR tendered his thanks to the honourable and learned Solicitor-General for the improvements he had made in the bill, which in its present form would, he prophesied, turn out one of the best measures that had ever been passed for Ireland [hear, hear]. The Earl of LINCOLN rejoiced also at the progress of the bill, which he looked upon as a measure to enable the Irish landlords to do their duty to their tenants [hear, hear]. He trusted that if ever the English landlords were placed in a similar unfortunate position, a similar measure would be dealt out to them [hear, hear].

The clause was then agreed to, as were the remaining clauses, and the Report was ordered to be received on Monday.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

On Thursday, Lord JOHN RUSSELL explained the provisions of his proposed bill to amend the law against corrupt practices at elections.

The law of 1842 provides, that if any Election Committee suspect charges of bribery made before it to have been abandoned or compromised, or to have been preferred only for recrimination, it shall have power to report the necessity for further investigation of such charges; whereupon the House may appoint further investigation of those charges. Lord John now proposed to enlarge the power of the Committee, and add machinery for examining charges in the place where the offence is alleged to have been committed. He proposes to give the Committee power to report whether it shall itself investigate whether bribery has been general or casual only in particular boroughs; or whether that task should be done by two barristers, to be appointed by the Assize Judge of the place of offence. These being his general provisions against future criminal practices, his intention is to make the bill applicable to boroughs whose Members have been unseated during this session, and whose constituencies have been corrupt at the last elections. To some of these boroughs the House has granted new writs; to others refused them: but concerning all these boroughs the House has seemed to Lord John to consider further inquiries fitting.

He moved the discharge of the orders for further proceeding with the Borough Election Bill, and the Horsham Borough Bill, in order to obtain leave to bring in a bill for the prevention of corrupt practices at elections.

A conversation of suggestions and friendly criticism ensued; in which Lord LINCOLN and Mr. MCLINTOCK took chief part. Lord JOHN RUSSELL's motion was agreed to; the two bills were withdrawn, and leave was given to bring in the fresh bill. Later in the evening, it was brought in, read a first time, and fixed to be read a second time on Thursday next.

PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, on the motion for the second reading of the Public Works (Ireland) No. 2 Bill, Mr. STAFFORD moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time on that day six months. It was brought in on false pretences: it professed to give to Ireland a million more money, but upon terms which would discourage exertion and aggravate the distress and desolation of Ireland. It was unfair to the people of England, and would be of no use to the people of Ireland.

Sir CHARLES WOOD complained that Mr. Stafford had not fairly represented the purport of this bill; and stated that it was a measure connected with the repayment of the instalments advanced to relieve the destitution of last year. The bill contemplated three distinct objects—the first was to enable the Government to readvance for the completion of works which had been left unfinished such sums as had been repaid by the different localities of Ireland; the second was to postpone for half a year the payment of the first instalment in cases in which it had not been already paid; and the third was to enable the Government to increase or to diminish the time for the payment of the instalments according to the local circumstances of Ireland. Describing the operations of the Board of Works in different parts of that country, Sir Charles stated that the completion of the works which had been commenced, and the increased value derived from them, would diminish the claims made for compensation by the owners of land in different localities.

Mr. GOULBURN had always considered this measure as one characterised by great extravagance, and the present statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not in any degree induced him to change his opinion. He commented on the singular circumstance that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not in his statement made the slightest allusion to the financial condition of the country, which he above all men was called upon to regard. Not only the finances of this country would suffer inconvenient pressure from this bill, but the finances of Ireland would also be affected injuriously by it. In the present condition of our finances, he could not allow a million to be diverted from the Exchequer, and to be retained by the landlords of Ireland, especially when that sum was to be applied to purposes which must be unprofitable if not absolutely useless. We had a right to expect the repayment of £315,000 already; but, unfortunately, we have not received more than £3,500. Nineteen in the pound was all that we had hitherto received.

Colonel DUNNE, Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. HENRY

MEASURES, MR. R. ALEXANDER FERGUSON, and Sir EDWARD O'BRIEN, spoke.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL defended the bill and the re-advance of money under it; contending that the works which had been executed were of a useful and not of a mischievous character. It ought to be recollected that no work had been undertaken because the Government had chosen it: the country gentlemen of Ireland made presentments, and the Government selected such of them as appeared to be best. Lord John admitted that experience had proved that though there was an apparent advantage in conveying relief to a destitute people by means of public works, it was much cheaper to feed the people and expect nothing from them in return; but general opinion had been in favour of the experiment of relief works at the time.

MR. SADLER supported the bill; and spoke against the size of the electoral districts and the operation of the poor-law.

MR. R. MAXWELL FOX made a few remarks, denouncing the conduct of the Board of Works in Ireland.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. P. SMOYER and Mr. PIERCE BUTLER took a share, the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

THE BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, LORD JOHN RUSSELL stated the different bills which the Government intended to abandon, and those with which it intended to proceed in the course of the present session. He hoped to pass through both Houses of Parliament, and to obtain the Royal assent for, the Public Health Bill, the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill, the Corrupt Practices in Boroughs Bill, and the Diplomatic Relations with Rome Bill. Government, however, had most reluctantly come to the conclusion that it could not proceed with the repeal of the Navigation Laws this session. He hoped, however, that the House would consent to go into committee upon those laws, and would there agree to the resolution proposed by Mr. LABOUCHERE, in order that a bill might be introduced upon them and submitted during the recess to the opinion of the country. Along with the Government measure on the navigation-laws he should withdraw two other measures connected with it, viz., the Merchant Seamen's Fund Bill and the Light Dues Bill. He also reserved for another session the Qualification and Registration of Electors (Ireland) Bill. There was, however, another Irish bill—the Landlord and Tenant Bill—to which he was anxious to gain the assent of the House this session. It was an important measure, but more important in its principles than its details. The President of the Poor Law Board intended to proceed with the three bills which he had introduced on the subject of the Poor Laws, and would state on an early day the reasons why he thought that they ought to be considered forthwith.

MR. GOULBURN asked Lord J. Russell whether he had any measure to compensate the West Indians for the loss of the repeal of the navigation-laws?

MR. HARRIS had no objection to accede to the proposition of Lord J. Russell, that the House should go into committee and pass the resolutions, in order to let the Government introduce its bill and print it for the information of the country. His friends and himself were, however, to be considered as free as ever to give the Government measure the most determined opposition in the power.

MR. BAIGER ably criticized the Ministerial performance, and promised—

He would not enter into any discussion of the advantage of the proposed measures on the navigation-laws, which the noble lord now said was to be abandoned, though it had been recommended in the Queen's speech, and though he believed the majority of all the great manufacturing, the commercial, and the shipping towns in the kingdom were in favour either of a repeal or a considerable alteration of the existing law [hear, hear]. That the measure was not introduced till May was not the fault of the House. His opinion was that Government had not been particularly anxious to pass the measure, he supposed because they feared the hostility it would create on the other side. He saw no reason why, if some of those things had been left undone which need not have been done, and by which so much of the session had been taken up, Ministers might not have carried through their measure for repealing the navigation-laws. He would call attention to one or two facts which were calculated to create in the minds of the people out of doors the conviction that during this session their representatives had not attended to the duty which had been committed to their charge. The House met before Christmas for the express purpose, as they were told, of considering the Bank Charter Act, and also the afflicting state of Ireland; but the only measure of importance which was then passed was one avowedly for the protection of the rights of property in Ireland, but in reality to disarm a certain portion of the Irish people. That was the only measure before Christmas. After Christmas the state of Ireland was again the subject of discussion, and he believed that same question—the state of Ireland—had been a standing dish with Parliament ever since the oldest member in it was a boy [“Hear, hear” and a laugh]. After Christmas they passed an act—stated to be for the purpose of putting down disturbances in Ireland, and for making that which had been before a misdemeanor a felony. They had also had before them a bill which the noble lord admitted to be one of great importance—the bill for giving facilities for the sale of incumbered estates in Ireland—and no doubt that measure, if passed, would be the commencement of the work of restoring health to the social condition of Ireland [hear, hear]. This measure had been delayed until it was doubtful whether it could pass. There was another bill of considerable importance in regard to Ireland—the bill for improving the franchise and the registration of voters—this was not to be proceeded with. He could conceive no other result from its having been allowed to lie idle so long. As showing the necessity for some

measure of this nature, he might mention that there were not more than 60,000 electors—he believed the actual number did not exceed 40,000—in the whole of Ireland, and in Dublin, though there were 21,000 on the electoral roll, not more than 7,000 or 8,000 were entitled to vote; and he was told there were not fewer than 16 rates which the elector had to pay before he could vote. It was a fraud on the Irish people that such a system of registration, which imposed upon the exercise of the franchise every fetter which the ingenuity of lawyers could devise, should be allowed to exist. What was the state of Ireland now, when Parliament was about to separate, without having passed any measure for improving that country—and he could not forget that in the prosperity of the poverty of Ireland the people of Lancashire were directly interested? Under the bill passed since Christmas, an Irishman had been transported; but had peace and tranquillity resulted? Every day they heard of new arrests for sedition or felony under the new act; day after day they heard of newspapers being broken open by the police, and the types and paper seized, and acts perpetrated under the authority of the law such as had not been witnessed for centuries past. Then clubs were being formed and organized in various parts of the country—in the south to oppose the Government, and in the north to support it. They heard of bodies of 5,000 or 6,000 men meeting together armed, and they were now told the Lord-Lieutenant was coming over to England, he supposed, for a more close discussion with the Government of the state of the country. And what was the cause—what was the root of all the political discontent of Ireland? The whole question was one of Roman Catholicism on the one side, and Protestantism on the other [hear, hear]. The Irish church was the root of the evil, and while it remained it would continue to send forth those noxious branches by which disorder and rebellion were spread over one third of the empire. The Government should have considered this question of the Church when they were dealing with Ireland—that church of a small minority, which must go down, and which would bring down the Church of England with it. If it were allowed to remain in Ireland as it was now [hear]. Parliament ought not to separate until these questions to which he had referred had been fully considered, and until something were done to give hope to that portion of the Irish people which comprised the great majority, repealers as well as others, who were not anxious for insurrection, and to show the people of this country that it was met for business. Much depended on the Government in these matters. Had the noble lord declared to-night that Parliament would not separate until the navigation-laws were repealed, repealed they would be [hear, hear]. But the noble lord did not rise to the dignity and influence of his position. What was the position of the metropolis of England at this moment? It was partially disfranchised, because it has returned a man upon whom the other House of Parliament had set its ban [hear]. He could tell the noble lord that there had been prime ministers not more patriotic or able than himself, who, were they still at the head of affairs, would have the courage to obtain from Parliament measures more in accordance with the wishes and the interests of the people than he had yet done [hear, hear].

MR. V. SMITH defended the Government from the attack of Mr. Bright, attributing his peculiarly Irish review of the proceedings of the session to his having sat seven weeks upon the Dublin committee. Having shown that fewer measures had been thrown over by the Government in this than in any preceding session, he expressed his regret that more measures had not been introduced by Ministers for the benefit of the poor. Nothing had been done to improve the law of settlement, or to promote the emigration of the people.

SIR J. WALSH understood Lord J. Russell to say that he would not press the details of the Landlord and Tenant Bill this session.

LORD J. RUSSELL had expressed a hope that he should be able to pass that bill this session, but had attached more value to its principles than to its details.

SIR R. INGLIS asked Lord J. Russell why he persisted with the “Diplomatic Relations with Rome Bill?” His lordship ought not to pledge himself on the 17th July to carry such a bill this session. He also asked his lordship to declare whether he persisted in his intention to introduce a bill to alter the oaths to be taken at the table of the House, for the benefit of members of the Jewish persuasion?

MR. RICARDO censured Ministers for the manner in which they had dealt with the navigation-laws, and the Sugar Act of 1846.

MR. HUME made a violent attack on the Government for not having done anything to promote the domestic condition of either Great Britain or the colonies. To the colonies its conduct had been suicidal, and for Ireland it had passed nothing but coercive and gagging bills. The Church of Ireland was at the root of all the evils of Ireland; and it was abominable that we should maintain an armed garrison of 40,000 men to support that Church against the wishes and interests of the population. The time was come when we must have other Parliaments and other Ministers to work out the necessary reforms. He would have sat till November rather than have given up either the repeal of the navigation-laws or the Irish Registration Act.

MR. LABOUCHERE defended the conduct of Government in reference to the navigation-laws.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK expressed himself quite satisfied at finding that Lord John Russell had put the repeal of the navigation-laws to bed for this session.

MR. M'GREGOR suggested the propriety of making this session some modification of the navigation-laws in favour of Canada and the United States.

MR. SHARMAN CRAWFORD concurred in the remarks of Mr. Bright and Mr. Hume on the conduct of Government towards Ireland. The people of Ireland, who felt that their representation was at present a nonentity in that House, would be deeply disappointed by the abandonment of the Registration Bill.

After a question put by Mr. FOSBROOK to Lord John Russell, respecting some Scotch bill,

MR. SLANEY defended the Government from the obloquy cast upon them in the course of the debate, and maintained, that if it succeeded in carrying the Public Health Bill, and the Encumbered Estates Bill, it would do more for the benefit of the working classes in England and Ireland than had ever been done for them by any preceding Government in one session.

MR. W. FAGAN tendered his thanks to Mr. Bright for the manner in which he had alluded to the affairs of Ireland.

SIR D. NORRIS, after complaining that a bill for the conversion of leases for lives had not been brought in, though leave had been granted for its introduction, proceeded to complain, that after the promises made to Ireland at the commencement of the session, the performance of Parliament had been most miserable. For many years he had been struggling to keep his seat as an opponent to Repeal; but, if the present mode of legislation should go on, he would not say that he would become a Repealer, but he would no longer blame those who did.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL had not thought it necessary to go at any length into the question of Ireland, because there were already two notices on it in the order-book. He would however remark, that Mr. Bright, in asserting that the Government had refused to proceed with the Irish Registration Act because it was considered a new Reform Bill, was misinformed, as he also was in his assertion with regard to the navigation-laws. He could not bring on the resolutions regarding those laws earlier than he had done, without allowing the Mutiny Bill and the property-tax to expire. Amid the censures which Mr. Bright had cast upon the Government, he had admitted that the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was necessary to lay the foundation for the better social condition of Ireland; and with that compliment to the policy of the Government he was so content, that he would not add a word more in reply to his attack. He did not intend to propose an alteration of Oaths Bill this session, but he should certainly do it next session. As to the Diplomatic Relations with Rome Bill, he would only say, that there had been no division upon it in the House of Lords, and he therefore hoped that it might pass during the present session.

MR. B. OSBORNE made a powerful attack upon the Government. If the present state of things continued, he would join the Irish Confederation, or any other confederation which would force the Government to do justice to Ireland:—

He must say that the conduct of the Whigs towards Ireland had been a delusion, a mockery, and a snare. They had induced their supporters to join them in a factious vote to turn out the right hon. baronet the member for Tamworth; and when they got into office the first thing they had done was to pass a coercive bill, and since November the only remedial measure was the Encumbered Estates Bill; and even that would not have gone on but for the circumstance of the hon. and learned member for Plymouth having succeeded Sir D. Dundas in the office of Solicitor-General. The course taken by the noble lord and his colleagues with respect to Ireland could lead to nothing but anarchy and bloodshed, and he for one cared not how soon they were out of office. He trusted a strong government, of any party, would turn out the men of straw who were now in power; if not the tenure of Ireland by this country would be lost [hear, hear].

After a few remarks from Mr. NEWBEGATE, Colonel DUNNE, and Colonel SIBTHORP, the order of the day was discharged.

THE RUM DUTIES.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER the House on Monday resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on the Rum Duties, Mr. BERNAL in the chair.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then explained, in conformity with his former speeches, the second part of the measure, which he had introduced for the relief of the West Indies. It would facilitate the introduction of their produce, and would at the same time consult the interests of the consumer in this country. He then explained the reasons which induced him to reduce the differential duties on Colonial and British spirits from 9d. to 4d. a gallon. He concluded by proposing a resolution to that effect.

MR. FAGAN opposed the resolution, contending that the Irish distiller would be seriously injured by the proposed reduction. He was entitled to a protection of 9d., as he showed at some length. He moved as an amendment, that the chairman report progress.

MR. RAYNOLDS expressed himself in terms unfavourable to the reduction of the differential duty. MR. BARNES supported the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

LORD G. BENTINCK was not favourable to the plan of levying a compensation for the West Indians on his fellow-countrymen in Scotland and Ireland. He would rather levy it on the slave-traders.

MR. GOULBURN defended the resolution, not as a boon for the relief of the West Indies, but as a just settlement between conflicting interests, whereby one class of our fellow-subjects would be able to compete with another in the British market.

The committee then divided, when the numbers were—

For the amendment 75
Against it 169

Majority against it 93

MR. MONSELL moved that the chairman report progress. MR. LABOUCHERE protested against these repeated adjournments.

MR. SADLER spoke in favour of them.

After much idle talk, the committee divided on

the question of adjournment, when the numbers were—

For the amendment 48
Against it 127
Majority against it 79

Mr. CALLAGHAN then made another motion for the purpose of obstructing the progress of the measure.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER protested against this proposition, and reminded the committee of the course which the debate had taken. He had risen at seven o'clock to make his statement. The discussion had lasted five hours, and during the greater part of the time there had been barely forty members present. There was plenty of time for those who were now anxious to address the House to have spoken, but they were not then in their places; and it was rather hard that they should now seek to compel those who had been present during a long debate this evening to be present at a protracted discussion on the same subject to-morrow.

Colonel DUNNE observed, that he sought to protract this debate in order that the Irish members might have time to return from the assizes.

Lord J. RUSSELL could not allow the presence of Irish members at the assizes to be an excuse for their absence from the House. He would, however, consent to the adjournment now, provided that the House would consent to take the rum-duties into consideration at twelve o'clock to-morrow.

Again a debate, ending in no result, took place. The gallery was cleared for a division, but after half an hour's absence strangers were re-admitted, and found the Irish members repeating the same *raisonnés* as before their exclusion. Again strangers were excluded; and in their absence a division was taken on the main question, when the numbers were—

For the resolution 116
Against it 37
Majority in its favour 79

The Chairman then reported the resolution to the House, and the report was ordered to be received on Wednesday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CRIMINAL APPEALS.—On Thursday Lord CAMPBELL, in moving the committal of the Criminal Law Administration Amendment Bill, explained that he had limited the power of appeal given by it in criminal cases to appeals on matters of law. Lord DENMAN concurred that it was inexpedient to grant appeals on matters of fact; but he objected also to give appeals on any grounds from chairmen of quarter sessions to judges of assize; and he should, therefore, in committee, move the omission of the clauses which gave such appeals. In the committee Lord DENMAN moved the omission he mentioned, receiving the support of Lord BROUGHAM. Lord CAMPBELL strongly objected to the loss of these clauses, and cleared the House for a division; but none took place, and he at last yielded. The other clauses were agreed to.

OFFICIAL RECURRENCE TO THE FRENCH LANGUAGE IN CANADA.—On Thursday Earl GREY moved the second reading of a bill to repeal so much of the act of the 3rd and 4th Victoria, to reunite the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada and for the government of Canada, as related to the exclusive use of the English language in official instruments. As this is a subject affecting only the internal interests of Canada, the opinions of the people of that province ought to be decisive upon it; and the Legislature of Canada, or the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, should have power to make such regulations as they should judge advisable. All parties in the province desired the change. The bill was read a second time.

IRISH MEMBERS AND THEIR MOTIONS.—On Wednesday Sir BENJAMIN HALL called attention to the conduct of Irish members. There was a bill on a matter alleged to be important brought in by an Irish member calling himself independent. The Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill now stood the first order of the day; its patron had the best opportunity for bringing the matter before the House, yet he did not appear, and the motion was withdrawn. Again, an Irish member had given notice of a motion relative to Irish Church temporalities; and there was no question on which Irishmen thought more: that motion had stood on the order-book for months and months; after postponement time after time, it stood for discussion again yesterday, and Sir Benjamin understood it was now again indefinitely postponed. Sir Benjamin complained of the absurdity of such conduct. Sir GEORGE GREY explained, with reference to the bill mentioned, that Mr. Reynolds, who had charge of it, was engaged on the Dublin Election Committee, and could not proceed with his motion. Mr. STAFFORD said, as there was not the slightest hope that the Dublin Election inquiry would be finished this session, it was right that the people of Ireland should know that if that inquiry stood in the way of the Municipal Corporations Bill, the latter could not be proceeded with this session.

On Thursday, Mr. OSBORNE explained away the blame imputed by Sir Benjamin Hall to Mr. Moore in relation to the Church Temporalities. Mr. Moore had been ill several weeks, and confined to his bed: he felt much hurt at the imputations made at his expense.

INSOLVENT MEMBERS.—On Wednesday, Mr. MOFFATT moved the second reading of a bill for rendering more active and strict the present law disqualifying insolvent persons from obtaining and holding seats in the House of Commons. His bill enabled judgment creditors to petition the House and obtain

a Committee which should decide whether ground existed for disqualifying the member complained of. Sir GEORGE GREY, approving of the principle of the bill, stated that its machinery was very objectionable. Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed it, as crude and over stringent; and Mr. BERNAL warned the House against becoming more impure, in its efforts at greater purity. Sir WILLIAM HEATHCOTE, Mr. EWART, and Mr. HUME, suggested that Mr. Moffatt should not peril the principle of his bill, which the House evidently approved, by pressing for a division. Mr. MOFFATT acceded, and promised to improve his bill against next session. The order for its second reading was then withdrawn.

THE SITES' BILL.—The report on the Places of Worship Sites (Scotland) Bill was agreed to on Friday without any discussion, on condition that due notice should be given of the third reading of the bill; when Sir JAMES GRAHAM declared his intention of taking the sense of the House upon it.

CHURCH-RATES.—On Thursday, Mr. OSBORNE said that he had a notice on the paper of a motion for leave to bring in a bill to abolish church-rates; but, as the session was now so far advanced, he begged to intimate that he would not bring forward the motion till early next session.

DISEASED FOREIGN SHEEP.—On Thursday, Mr. LABOUCHERE, questioned by Mr. Bagge, stated that in September last some sheep labouring under the disease of smallpox were imported to this country from Germany. Government had in consequence instituted an inspection of all the sheep brought to this country, and a quarantine for suspected animals, which ended in the destruction of every one turning out to be diseased. Those measures had been very successful. Out of 2,300 sheep brought in, not one case of disease had occurred till last Saturday, when a diseased sheep came from Hamburg. Mr. Labouchere learns, however, that the disease has appeared extensively, and in an aggravated form, in the Eastern Counties. He is giving the matter his attention, and will lay all the papers on the subject upon the table.

THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN.—In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord BROUGHAM, who on Friday last had laid a bill on the table for the protection of women, intimated, in reply to Lord CAMPBELL, that it was not his intention to proceed with the same during the present session.

On Monday night, Mr. HINDLEY, in reply to Sir B. HALL, stated that with much reluctance he felt compelled to withdraw the Sunday Trading (Metropolis) Bill for the present session.

THE COMMITTEE ON MR. O'CONNOR'S LAND-SCHEME is drawing to a close, and will report when the accountant has fully examined into the books, and receipts, and expenditure of the company. Some important facts have been brought to light. The scheme is wholly illegal, and the promoters of it are liable to heavy penalties. The money is all expended, and in a manner that makes it impossible ever to recover the whole of it. The settlers on the estates are in difficulties, and with the exception of a few, who had some capital beyond that provided by the company, are on their way to the parish. The funds deposited in the Bank have been laid out upon the land, and how they are to be repaid nobody can discover. In short, such is the incredible rottenness of the scheme, that nothing can save it; and it is my honest belief, from all I can learn about it, that the contributors can in no case ever receive back one-half of what they have subscribed.—*London Correspondent of the Manchester Examiner.*

THE REGISTRATION.—Persons who claim to vote for cities and boroughs in respect of the occupation of premises of the yearly value of £10, must pay, on or before Thursday next, the 20th inst, (to-morrow) all poor's rates and assessed taxes that may have become due in respect of such premises for the year ending the 6th of April last, or they will not be placed upon the register. To vote for the county, possession of freehold property for six calendar months previous to the last day of July is required. The 26th of August is the last day for serving notices of claims or objections.

WHO DOES THE HOUSE OF COMMONS REPRESENT?—Amongst its members are upwards of 250 persons immediately or remotely related to the Peers of the Realm: 6 Marquises, 7 Earls, 21 Viscounts, 34 Lords, 25 Right Honourables, 47 Honourables, 56 Baronets, 9 Knights, 9 Lord Lieutenants, 74 Deputy and Vice-Lieutenants, 53 Magistrates, 63 Placemen, 108 patrons of Church livings! 3 Admirals, 3 Lieutenant-Generals, 3 Major-Generals, 22 Colonels, 28 Lieutenant-Colonels, 16 Majors, 43 Captains, 21 Lieutenants, and 4 Cornets. Who does this House represent? Clearly the House of Lords, by its 250 of the aristocracy! Certainly the Church Militant, and its 108 patrons of livings! Assuredly placemanship, and sinecure, and its 63 placemen! Indisputably the Army and Navy, by the 127 officers in those services. Do those vote for a reduction of the War Establishments? Do these receive State pay? Are these independent members? Does the House represent the middle classes? Certainly not! Does the House represent the working classes? Certainly not! Will a House so constituted reform abuses, and decrease expenditure? Certainly not!

THE SHERIFFS ELEC.—Mr. Bousfield and Mr. Mills, who were on Midsummer-day elected sheriffs, have declined to serve in the office. Mr. Bousfield has paid the fine, upwards of £600. Mr. Mills, it is said, disputes the validity of the fine, and will be proceeded against by the City Solicitor for the amount. The fines in such cases are appropriated to the improvement of the City.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England was held at York on four days of the past week. Briefly summing up the characteristics of the four days, we may say the attendance of gentry was large and distinguished, the Prince Consort and a Prince Royal heading the list; and that the character of the competing show of agricultural inventions and cattle, particularly the former, was of the highest standard yet attained.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at York on Monday, and visited all the show-yards, but was obliged to return to town on Tuesday evening.

Prince Albert arrived by a special railway train on Wednesday; and had a public reception by the authorities of the city,—whose arrangements, by the bye, have been criticized as not the most complete or convenient for the Royal reception. He was conducted to his hotel by an immense procession of enthusiastically loyal citizens and farmers. A Corporation address was presented, which expressed the loyal gratitude of the citizens at this first visit of Prince Albert to their town. The Prince returned brief thanks for the "dutiful" address presented to him, and complimented the ancient city on her important historical associations.

The awarding of prizes, on Tuesday, was followed by a grand public dinner; at which Prince Albert, and the Prussian, Belgian, and American ministers, were present. The usual after-dinner speeches were curtailed, in order to engage in a practical discussion on calf-rearing, in which the speakers were expected to give their opinions fully and didactically, but within the limit of fifteen minutes. Mr. Thompson, Sir T. Sykes, Mr. Turner of Exeter, Mr. Shaw of Northampton, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Mechi, and others, addressed the company on the subject; and there seemed to exist considerable difference of opinion. Some advocated high feeding with an early weaning; others, early weaning, an attention to cleanliness, and exercise out of doors in fine weather; while some recommended an adherence, as nearly as possible, to the laws of nature, and dwelt upon the analogies of child-rearing. The observations of Mr. Turner and Mr. Mechi seemed to be most favourably received.

The grand banquet, with which the meeting generally winds up, was given on Thursday. Prince Albert was present, and acknowledged the health of the Queen with peculiar grace and propriety of language. He also spoke of the object of the meeting; claimed to be himself an agriculturist, and to have felt the "pleasures and little pangs" of success and disappointment in its pursuit; and adventured a small rhetorical flight—

"Although time has changed the position which was once held by landed proprietors with their feudal dependencies, yet the country gentleman, with his wife, the country clergyman, the farmer, and the labourer, form still one great and united family, in which we cordially recognize the foundations of our social state." (Great applause.)

The Foreign Ambassadors were again present, and made effective speeches. That of Mr. Bancroft was at once elegant and practical, and produced great enthusiasm among the English farmers.

In the evening a grand ball was given, which Prince Albert honoured with his presence.

With regard to the cattle show, it is observed that the animals generally exhibited were less painfully obese than heretofore, and that the judges have tacitly respected public opinion on the point in their awards and prizes. The horse-show was the most magnificent ever seen. Singularly, however, the first prize for an agricultural horse was borne off from Yorkshire itself by a Suffolk-bred horse. The show of implements was immense: no fewer than seventeen portable steam-engines were exhibited. Not more, however, than an eighth or ninth of the whole number of machines shown were new; many had obtained prizes at more than one previous meeting of the Society.

CUTLASSES FOR THE POLICE.—The Secretary of State has given orders to the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police to have all the constables drilled in the cutlass exercise.

DESPERATE CASE OF BURGLARY, AND FEMALE VALOUR.—A daring attempt at burglary was made about one o'clock on Tuesday morning, at the house of Mr. William Scafe, relieving-officer, of Pateley Bridge, near Otley, Yorkshire. The house is situated at a short distance from the town, and we understand that Mr. S. had received a considerable sum of money the preceding day. At the hour above named, while the family were all asleep, three ruffians (navvies) effected an entrance at the bedroom window, but the family, being aroused by the noise, rushed from their beds, and while Mr. Scafe ran for assistance, his wife and daughter, aged 21, and a boy, had a most violent struggle with one of the party, and acted a truly valiant part. They laid the scoundrel prostrate on the floor, and the heroic daughter knelt upon his body, and at the same time so firmly grasped him by the collar that he roared out she was choking him. By the help of her mother and the little boy, she held him down until help arrived, when they properly secured him. His two companions made their escape, but messengers were despatched in every direction in search of them, and it is hoped they will be apprehended; the prisoner has given up their names, and a description of their persons and dress; one of them was previously transported. Mrs. Scafe had one of her arms hurt by a blow given with the shaft of a hay-fork.

SEATS IN THE PARKS.—By order of the Woods and Forests, upwards of 200 chairs have been placed in Hyde-park, and a proportionate number in St. James' park, for the public accommodation.—*Globe.*

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE. (From the Times.)

A romance of real life in its incidents and catastrophe, far beyond the wonders of an average novel, has just been closed in the Court of Queen's Bench by a verdict which appears to have been as gratifying to every listener as it must needs have been to the parties immediately concerned. There was no very great conflict of evidence in the matter, as the case turned entirely upon a selection between one of two probable stories; and we shall be best enabled to present the reader with an intelligible digest of the three days' trial by assuming, as the jury did, that the tale of the plaintiffs was strictly true, and by relating it in the shape of such a continuous whole as may be constructed from the minutes of the proceedings.

In the year 1763 there was born, at Badwell Ash, in the county of Suffolk, Theophilus, the son of John and Elizabeth Turner, who were people in a humble rank of life, the husband being gardener to the Rev. Dr. Ord, of Fornham St. Martin, in the same parts. As the boy gave promise of quicker senses than ordinary, he was sent to a village school where writing happened to be taught with peculiar excellence, and subsequently, by the kindness of Dr. Ord, to some seminary at Bury St. Edmund's—very probably, as his classical proficiency is now mentioned, to the admirable old grammar-school of that ancient town. It seems that the boy looked to the sea as his future profession, since Dr. Ord used familiarly to call him "Jack the Sailor;" but upon some quarrel between himself and his patron he left Suffolk, and obtained, through the continued kindness of his friend, a situation in some school near London. This was in his youth, and from that moment almost up to the present day none of the Suffolk people ever heard or saw any more of their lost countryman, Theophilus Turner.

In the year 1842, on the last day of January, there died at No. 13, Huntley-street, Brunswick-square, a gentleman of the name of John Turner, insane and intestate, leaving behind him property exceeding the value of £60,000. He had been an eccentric old gentleman, and up to a year or two before his death had been not only in possession of his faculties, but of faculties considerably above the common run of such endowments. He had been a clerk, first, in the Ordnance-office, and subsequently in the Sun Fire-office, in which establishment he conducted himself so serviceably that in 1825 he was permitted to retire upon a pension of £200 per annum as the reward of nearly forty years' work. He had gained prizes not only from the lottery of life, but in that less manageable lottery with which the Government of those days encouraged the speculative propensities of the people, and a fortunate ticket was always understood to have blest him with something like a comfortable independence. His habits and appearance were as singular as those of wealthy single gentlemen are invariably expected to be. He wore pantaloons and powder, entered only periodically into society, and had only once changed his landlady during a space of thirty-five years. Though not commonly talkative respecting his extraction, yet he now and then dropped hints which were not forgotten, and he showed some predilection for the county of Suffolk, by making an excursion thither twice every year for the sake of shooting, and receiving from the same quarters occasional presents of game, which were left for him at the old eastern counties house, the White Horse, in Fetter-lane, and fetched from the office with his own hands. At length, as we have said, in 1842 John Turner departed this life, after a goodly lease of it; and in default of any next of kin, Mr. Maule, the solicitor of the Treasury, impounded his whole property in behalf of the Crown.

Now comes the romance of the story. Few readers of discreet age and average observation can have failed to remark that the memory of a relative lost when young, and supposed to be revelling in riches in some mysterious quarter of the globe, is invariably cherished by every branch, sprig, and bud of the whole family, with a reverence and tenacity, compared to which the affection of a Roman for his household gods, or of a Chinese for his ancestral sacrifices, vanishes absolutely into nothing. Two whole generations had passed away, and yet the name and fortunes of the missing Theophilus were still a favourite topic with the Turners of Livermere, and expeditions were actually made to the great metropolis to discover that relative, who was presumed by all to be infallibly surviving in unbounded wealth and grandeur. One woman, with the constancy of her sex, actually devoted her life to the search, and was known in London as the lady in search of her long lost kinsman. Even before Mr. Turner's death some glimmerings of gratulation were directed towards him, but when the amount and disposal of his property became known, no further hesitation was felt, and the kinship and goods of the deceased gentleman were boldly claimed by the thirteen surviving Turners of the Suffolk stock. The result has rewarded their fidelity and justified their claims, for our report of yesterday will have informed the public that the jury were thoroughly satisfied by the evidence of the witnesses and the eloquence of Sir Frederick Thesiger of the identity of Theophilus the schoolboy and John the gentleman; and that the Crown has now to refund the £60,400 at stake for the benefit and disposal of the plaintiffs at large.

Considering that the proof required involved nothing less than the identification of a gentleman who died six years back in London with a lad who left Suffolk seventy years ago, it must be admitted that Sir Frederick spun his threads of evidence into

a yarn of wonderful neatness and likelihood. It was proved by the concurring testimony of witnesses altogether unconnected with the family that the deceased had spoken of himself as the son of a gardener, as born in Suffolk, as once a teacher in a school, and as having had a sister named Sarah. He was also proved, by the evidence of a surviving schoolfellow, to have been at school at Bury; and a coincidence more really curious than such analogies usually are was exposed in the fact, that he used to call a lad to whom he had taken a fancy by that identical sobriquet of "Jack the Sailor," which had once been his own. His handwriting was peculiarly good, and answered to the notorious excellence of the school in which he acquired it. The most knotty point was the convertibility to be proved of the names John and Theophilus. But, after starting with the probable supposition that a lad who had cut his kinsfolk adrift to seek his fortune in the world would rid himself of so distinctive a mark as a quadrisyllabic Christian name, the learned counsel proceeded to show that Mr. Turner was actually addressed by certain intimate friends as "The," or "Theo," and that in one of his books was written "Theophilus Turner" in full proportions. One incident is really too curious a complication of chances to be omitted. Thomas Turner Dersley, a son of a sister of Theophilus, was a potboy at Leicester, and was sent up to town some few years back to see after some horses which had been stolen from his employer. After catching one of the thieves, he dined with his companion at the inn where Mr. Turner used to call for his parcels—an errand on which the old gentleman actually presented himself at that identical minute. Dersley heard the parcel inquired for as due from Suffolk, and remarked that he himself came from that neighbourhood. Mr. Turner took him up at the moment, ascertained the connexion between them, and gave the lad three half-crowns, which he joyfully pocketed, but said nothing about the discovery, thinking that by keeping his secret he would monopolize the whole forthcoming advantage. Such are the particulars and catastrophe of this singular narrative; and, if the result carries no other moral with it, it may be at least remembered as exhibiting what little favour in this country is shown to the claims of the Crown over the plea of its humblest subjects.

EARLY SHOP-SHUTTING.—The following notice, issued under the auspices of the Lord Mayor, indicates that the early closing movement has extended to the small traders of the metropolis:—"The retail traders of London residing south of Cheapside, St. Paul's, and Ludgate-street, west of King William-street, and east of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, hereby give notice that it is their intention to close their shops at nine o'clock on and after Monday, July 3, and respectfully request the cordial co-operation of their customers to enable them to accomplish so desirable an object."

TRAINING INSTITUTION FOR NURSES.—On Thursday a meeting was held at the Hanover-square Rooms for the purpose of forming a society for the training and instructing nurses in the performance of their duties. The chair was taken at one o'clock by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who was supported by the Earls Nelson and Harrowby, the Bishops of London, Norwich, Salisbury, and Manchester; the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Dr. Todd, &c. The meeting in the course of the proceedings, was addressed by all the gentlemen above mentioned, who advocated in the best manner the cause of those who were to be benefited by the training of the nurses, and combated the notion that by forming a class of female assistants and visitants of the sick they were borrowing from the Church of Rome something that would tend to injure the Church of England. The ladies who should go forth to assist the poor were practising virtues enjoined in the Holy Scriptures, and there was no doubt of their zealous co-operation. The Society was yet in its infancy, but there could be no doubt of the increase of its powers when the objects for which it was formed were explained to the public. A number of resolutions concurring in the views taken by the speakers were then carried by acclamation. A vote of thanks was passed for the chairman, who acknowledged the compliment, and about three o'clock the meeting was dissolved.

APPREHENSION OF DR. M'DOULL.—ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, July 16.—On Sunday morning, at four o'clock, Mr. R. Newton, the superintendent of police in this town, together with Inspectors Maiden, Dalgleish, and other constables, proceeded in a body to the Odd Fellows' Arms, kept by Mr. G. Downs, in Old-street, where they found Peter Murray M'Douall, the Chartist lecturer, in bed. He was immediately taken into custody on a charge of sedition, and attending an unlawful meeting on Monday, the 10th inst. He was conveyed to the Ashton police-office, where he at present remains. During the whole of Sunday the Town-hall was surrounded by Chartists, standing in groups in the Market-place. Large numbers of the police kept possession of the Town-hall. M'Douall had addressed a public meeting the previous evening at Staleybridge, which was attended by the Ashton "National Guards," in military order. Both the reporters and police were prohibited from going into the meeting-room. The same course was adopted at the meeting held by M'Douall at Ashton on the 10th inst. We have reason to believe that many of those calling themselves members of the "National Guards" went armed with pikes, pistols, &c., to both the meetings. They are said to number upwards of 1,000 in Ashton alone. Much excitement prevails amongst the Chartist body, owing to M'Douall being arrested.—Times.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.—A most extraordinary scene occurred at Nant turnpike-gate, near Llangefni, on Friday, the 30th ult. On that day Hylton's collection of wild beasts in caravans, drawn by several horses, came from Llangefni to the turnpike-gate, and 6d. for each collar was demanded as toll. When this claim was paid the gate-keeper refused to let the collection go through unless 2d. more for each collar was paid, upon the ground that only 4d. had been paid for each when they passed on their way to Llanerchymedd. The person in custody alleged that whatever had been demanded had been paid at that time, and that if a further charge had been then made it would have been paid; but that the property had since then changed hands by being sold to another party when at Llanerchymedd. The gate-keeper was determined not to open the gate, and the keeper of the wild beasts was fully as determined to pass onward; and each party loudly insisted upon the correctness of his own view of the case. A respectable farmer who happened to be in the adjoining field was referred to as to the respective rights of the parties. The clause in the Turnpike Act was clear as to 6d. a collar being chargeable where the carriage drawn was upon springs, but the wild beast man insisted that there was nothing in the act to compel him to pay toll for another man's property or beasts. The pikeman called to his assistance the lime burners and carters from the adjoining quarries, and the caravan man summoned his trusty keepers. Words grew louder and blows fell faster, until the battle became general; bloody hands and broken heads were seen and felt; staves and butt ends of carters' whips were met with long poles and short truncheons. The issue of the battle was for a considerable time doubtful. The pikeman's wife and children were crying and roaring in the house, whilst the wild beasts in their respective dens were sending forth terrific yells. The elephant, after removing the gate, was unchained, came to the rescue, decided the day, and caused the discomfited Monaites to fly in great disorder towards Glynhwirfa, leaving the pikeman and his gate at the mercy of the victors, who subsequently passed onwards with lighted pipes and flying colours.—Chester Courant.

THE COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY MOONLIGHT.—In addition to the varied and interesting attractions offered to the pleasure-seekers in the metropolis, at the Colosseum, Regent's-park, has been added an exhibition of Paris by moonlight. The panorama is represented as seen from a balloon, suspended over the gardens of the Tuilleries. To give an idea of its size and extent, it may at once be stated that it occupies 46,000 square feet; has been produced under the direction of Mr. William Bradwell, and painted by Mr. Danson, from drawings on the spot in 1846. At the present time the topography of the great French capital is an object of especial attention. Paris may be said to be the centre of the world's attention. At such a time, the exhibition of so minute and elaborate a representation of the plan of the city is peculiarly opportune. At the Colosseum we may, to some extent, by a previous study of the guide-book (a practice we would recommend to all visitors), distinguish the relative position of the different scenes of conflict during the late civil war, and form something like a correct conception of the plan of operations pursued by the contending parties. From the elevation the spectator is supposed to occupy, the view seems somewhat compressed; but still the perspective is good, and the effect surprising. From its truthfulness, we should say, that any one of ordinary recollections, after visiting the Colosseum, would have little difficulty in finding his way to all the objects of Parisian interest should he visit the French capital. The reduced price of admission to this favourite place of public resort brings it within the means of most of the pleasure-seeking visitors to the metropolis. As a collection of objects of taste and interest the Colosseum stands unrivalled amongst the exhibitions of London. Its beautiful gothic aviary—wonderful stalactite cavern—splendid collection of statues—romantic Swiss cottage—and last of all, its minute delineation of the great capital of splendour and refinement, are a monument of the enterprise and skill of its projectors.

THE STATE APARTMENTS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—To prevent disappointment, we think it well to mention that some of the rooms continue closed for the completion of works. Four of them only are for the present shown to the public—on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. The Lord Chamberlain's tickets may be obtained in London, gratis, of Messrs. Paul and Dominic Colnaghi, print-sellers, No. 14, Pall-mall East; Mr. Moon, print-seller, No. 20, Threadneedle-street; Mr. Mitchell, book-seller, No. 33, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Ackermann and Co., print-sellers, No. 96, Strand; of whom also guide books may be obtained for one penny each. The tickets are available for one week from the day they are issued. They are not transferable, and it is contrary to her Majesty's command that payment for, or in reference to them, be made to any person whatever. The hours of admission to the state apartments are—from the 1st of April to the 31st of October, between eleven and four; and from the 1st of November to the 31st of March, between eleven and three.

HOW TO MAKE A BUDGET.—Reckon your expenditure half a million too low; reckon your income half a million too high: the country thus gains one million. Then take from the income of next year another half million, and add it to the income of this: the country will thus have gained a million and a half. Then give up a half-million of projected outlay: and you may take to yourself the credit of having added two millions to the national income—if you can get it.—Punch.

COURT, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The Queen has presented £10 to the London committee, to be added to the fund for the orphans of the late William Thom, the Inverury poet.

PRINCE ALBERT IN YORKSHIRE. — This royal visitor to the cattle show was not idle during his short stay in York. After his reception at the judge's house on Wednesday afternoon, he visited the show ground, and at six o'clock dined at the Guildhall. On Thursday morning he again visited the show ground so early as six o'clock, making a two-hours' examination of the stock, and afterwards inspected the cathedral, the Yorkshire Museum, the grounds of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, St. Mary's Abbey, the Wilberforce School for the Blind, and other public institutions. About noon he again visited the show grounds, and at four o'clock dined with the company in the pavilion, where he remained till nearly nine o'clock. On Friday morning he left York on his return to London.

The Earl of Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, left Dublin on Monday, on a visit of a few days to London. The Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and the Commander of the Forces, are appointed Lords Justices to administer the government of that country during the absence of the Lord Lieutenant.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S PRIVATE FORTUNE. — The large sums which his Majesty was supposed to have placed in foreign funds were, no doubt, a great object of curiosity with the possessors of his portfolios; but all that is produced is an account showing that he had possessed in America 55,000 dollars, which, all the proceeds being reinvested, had increased in 1847 to 72,600 dollars five per cents.—that is, about £18,000, producing £900 a year. There is no trace in these papers of any English funds; but we have heard, and believe the truth to be, that all the King possesses out of France is a sum of about £10,000 in the British funds, yielding about £300 a year; and the Queen has, it is said, about £600 a year in the Austrian funds, a legacy from an aunt, one of the archduchesses. And to these three small and accidental resources is reduced all that malevolence has said of the avaricious accumulations of the King. — *Quarterly Review*.

The Marquis of Abercorn has recently purchased Dale-park, near Petworth, of Mr. John Abel Smith, M.P. This seat is one of the most beautiful domains in the county of Sussex.

The Queen has appointed Captain the Honourable Joseph Denman to be one of the grooms in waiting in ordinary to her Majesty, in room of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, who has resigned.

NEW COMMISSION. — The Earl of Minto, Lord Privy Seal, Mr. George Cornwall Lewis, Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, and Mr. George Rich, one of the Lords of the Treasury, have been instructed to inquire into the Signet-office and the office of the Privy Seal, with a view to the amalgamation or reduction of those departments. The commission will be unpaid.

DARTMOUTH BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS. — These schools were opened on Tuesday, July 11th, by a bazaar, which was fashionably and numerous attended, many beautiful and costly articles adorning the stalls. At five p.m., the necessary preparations being made, about five hundred persons sat down to tea. On the removal of the trays, it was proposed by the Rev. John Thomas, that Sir H. P. Seale, Bart., preside over the deliberations of the meeting. The hon. chairman stated the benefits which must result to the people through education. Having referred to the general principles of the British Schools, he called upon the following gentlemen:—R. Peake, Esq., of Hazlewood-house; Rev. J. B. Alexander, and J. Genet, of Brixham; Flavel Stenner, and Mr. Smith, Dittisham; T. Stenner, W. Brewer, and J. Thomas, of Dartmouth. Thanks having been proposed to the chairman, the hon. Baronet stated the very great pleasure he experienced on being present at such an occasion, and in hearing the eloquent speeches that had been delivered. The people then separated, glad that by a united effort such a handsome and spacious building had been erected for such a noble purpose.

SUICIDE OF DR. WELLS — CHLOROFORM. — The American papers report the death by his own hand of Dr. Wells, of Hartford, Connecticut, United States, who discovered the anæsthetic property of ether. Dr. Wells having been placed in confinement on a charge of vitriol-throwing, committed suicide by cutting the femoral artery of the left thigh with a razor. Previously to the fatal act, he inhaled some chloroform to produce insensibility to pain. When discovered he was quite dead, and the oil in which he was confined was a pool of blood. On the floor were scattered several sheets of paper, on which the unfortunate man had written a history of the vitriol-throwing, the use and effects of chloroform, and the causes that led to his depriving himself of life. His written statement bore that he had thrown vitriol on the dresses of several females on the streets while he was in a state of high excitement from inhaling chloroform, in which he was in the habit of indulging for the sake of its exhilarating effects. Dr. Wells was only thirty-five years of age.

SLAVERY. — Frederick Douglass's *North Star* thus defines slavery:—"Perpetual unpaid toil; no marriage; no husband, no wife; no parents; no child; ignorance; licentiousness; whips, sales, scourges, auction sales, separations; an embodiment of all the woes the imagination can conceive."

LITERATURE.

On the Philosophical Tendencies of the Age: being four Lectures delivered at Edinburgh and Glasgow in January, 1848. By J. D. MORELL, A.M. London: John Johnstone.

In the preface, Mr. Morell states that these lectures "may be regarded as a kind of complement to his History of 'Modern Philosophy'—being, in fact, an expansion of the remarks there made, in the conclusion, upon methodology; and an application of them to the present philosophical phenomena of Europe." Our author's history, which appeared about two years ago, has attracted considerable attention, having reached a second edition. It may justly be considered as one of the first works in which the English public have been presented with a full and fair account of the various systems of philosophy which have arisen in more modern times on the continent. Mr. Morell attaches more importance to the transcendental speculations of our neighbours the Germans and French, than English writers have been in the habit of doing; and he seems especially charmed with that phase of continental philosophy which it has assumed in the writings of M. Victor Cousin and his followers. As a disciple of this school, he is an earnest and powerful supporter of the Eclectic philosophy.

It has frequently been remarked of late, that the cultivation of speculative philosophy has been much neglected in this country during the last half century, and that the philosophy we have produced has been one-sided in its character, our attention having been almost exclusively confined to our own literature on the subject. Whatever truth there may be in these observations—and some truth they unquestionably contain—we apprehend the nature of the recent works of Sir W. Hamilton, of Mr. Lewes, and especially those of Mr. Morell, and the reception these writings have met with, are alike indicative of a reviving interest in philosophical pursuits among us, and of a disposition to enlarge the sphere of our studies by a candid examination of the productions of continental thinkers. A new era in English philosophy is evidently beginning to dawn, and the labours of Mr. Morell are, in no inconsiderable degree, contributing to bring about the change.

The present work consists of four lectures, on the four Forms or Tendencies under which the writer conceives the philosophical phenomena of Europe may be distributed. These phases are—First, *Positivism*, that is, the sensational philosophy, which resolves all human knowledge into experience, all—the first principles of it are mere sensations; of this philosophy M. Comte is the last great expounder. Second, *Individualism*, or the philosophy which makes the individual reason—the *Ego*—the *Me*—the first source and ultimate appeal in all human inquiry, and of which Fichte's earlier doctrines may be mentioned as a fair specimen. Third, *Traditionalism*, or the philosophy which regards Authority—Faith as the only safe basis of knowledge. Fourth, *The Philosophy of Progress*, or the Principle of Common Sense, which is based upon the *universal reason*, as exhibited and developed in the whole history of humanity. This last is the Eclecticism of M. Cousin, and is that which our author espouses as the true philosophy.

These lectures contain faithful, masterly, and interesting expositions of the leading theories of European philosophy, with striking illustrations of the distinguishing principles of each. The author reviews the systems he rejects with acuteness and candour. His objections to Positivism and Traditionalism are especially just and conclusive. While, however, we can by no means subscribe to all Mr. Morell's criticisms on these philosophies, or to all the doctrines he advances, we hail the book as an opportune and valuable contribution to our somewhat scanty stock of literature on such subjects, and hope it will be extensively read. It cannot fail to impart an invigorating and a more catholic tone to English philosophy.

There is one all-important subject that comes before the reader more than once in these lectures, to which it may not be improper to allude. The question referred to is, the relation of philosophy to revelation and religion, and the proper province of each. Some of Mr. Morell's remarks on these topics are just and valuable, but his views on the main points in the question do not appear to be clear and steady, or, so far as consistent, sound. The subject is one of vital interest both to religion and philosophy; and notwithstanding all that has been said upon it, both in this country and Germany, we cannot but think the time is at hand when a re-examination of the matter will be forced upon theologians and philosophers. It must be more thoroughly sifted than it has hitherto been, and the distinctive provinces of the two departments of knowledge, more clearly and fully set forth.

Bohn's Standard Library: a Series of the best English and Foreign Authors, printed in a new and elegant form. London: H. J. Bohn, York street, Covent-garden.

AMONG the important services rendered to the cause of literature by modern re-publications, none is more worthy, taken as a whole, of grateful mention, than the series of Mr. Bohn. It has been sometimes painful to see the dear rubbish purchased by readers of limited means, because the nominal price was low; and more pitiable still to witness the chuckle of bibliomania with which young possessors have gloated over publications bearing the name of works, whilst they were, in fact, the mere sweepings of literature—not to be depended on even for facts, and utterly contemptible as sources of opinion. If he be the greatest political benefactor who makes the penny loaf cheaper, he must be the greatest literary one who brings the contents of large volumes, of huge folios and unreadable monkish Latin within the reach of narrow means and English readers. Here is a series of works which, till recently, could be known to many students only by name, though often thought of and longed for, but which now leave him without excuse if he have not a good library, and the best information upon almost all subjects of value. The necessity laid upon the publisher of so cheap a series to introduce many works not affected by the law of English copyright is also the greatest benefit to the public; giving them access to numerous sources of information which were formerly shut up from their notice. The choice of books becomes thus a serious responsibility; a matter which a young man should make a business of unusual care; and the question whether he shall be a really well-read man, or a mere literary twaddler, will depend much on the manner in which he shall avail himself of such facilities as are in these days offered to him. Let us be allowed to characterise some of Mr. Bohn's series in such a way as may partially enable our readers to form some little estimate of their value. We have hitherto scarcely done to these works the justice they deserve.

The Miscellaneous Works of the Rev. R. Hall contain almost all the most admired productions of that "Prince of Preachers." The Memoir by Dr. Gregory is added—well known as a biography rich in materials of thought; presenting much as good in an intellectual sense as "Boswell's Life of Johnson," with a higher morality, and more distinct religious character. We may also mention as admirable, Foster's descriptive character, without necessarily adopting all its opinions.

Roscoe's Life and Pontificate of Leo X. may be regarded, on a superficial view, as somewhat ponderous. It is not, indeed, altogether free from that fault. Yet it is a production of great literary pretension, and extensive research; and though wanting in large principles, and destitute of even the semblance of religious enthusiasm, is full of the results which only a large laboriousness could supply. It is altogether a work the knowledge of which is essential to a man ambitious of the name of literary. It will be best read in conjunction with other works more decidedly Christian, and relating to the same period.

Schlegel's Philosophy of History is a work of roots, not of branches. Though it is not altogether to be trusted—for the author was not only a Romanist, but full of enthusiasm for the middle ages—yet those who delight to study history, not in its mere facts, but in its large generalizations, will estimate it highly.

Sismondi's History of the Literature of the South of Europe was, on its first appearance, received by the critics with almost universal favour. It is an admirable companion to a library—a guide to books and to opinions; presenting in general, a rapid, and yet sufficiently detailed review of the earlier French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese literature, with translated specimens.

Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de Medici was the form in which the celebrated author of the *Life of Leo X.*, then a young lawyer, made his first literary emergence. It is a charming biography of the father of the celebrated Pope; of a man of high power, large fortune, and an almost universal literary patron; who was, in his day, the magnet attracting all that was remarkable in genius around him, and to whose impulse the revival of modern letters is mainly owing. When we mention the names of Louis XI., Alexander VI., Marquis d'Este, Leo X., Rimini, Savonarola, Sforza, Michael Angelo, Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Giotto, we give but a few names of the many celebrated men who figure on these pages.

Bechman's History of Inventions, Discoveries, and Origins, groups together a large mass of varied historical information. It is well to be familiar with the beginnings of things passing every day under our notice; and there is no more interesting thing in the world than to observe the dependence of great things on little. The modern pen has, in this work, not been wanting; Drs. Francis and Griffiths have revised and enlarged the original work.

Schiller's History of the Thirty Years' War in

Germany relates the adventures of a period not well known to many readers of English history, but important as referring to the achievements of Gustavus Adolphus and of Wallenstein. Though the composition is somewhat too much on an uniform level, the work is extremely valuable, and as an authority, we believe, unexceptionable.

Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson affords a better insight than any book we know into the history, manners, and religious relations of the period of the Parliamentary War. It must not be taken as, in every respect, the perfect exposition of the motives of men then in power. But the reader can sift evidence, and discriminate characters for himself. We cannot with the same welcome greet "*The Memoirs of the Count de Grammont*." It is a corrupt portrait of the corrupt court which succeeded the Commonwealth.

We can hardly commend to our readers the next publication in the list—*Memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini*. An extraordinary biography it doubtless is, and by an extraordinary man—a conceited oxcumb, and a hot-headed adventurer; a man of high talent unquestionably, but a creature of lawless and most ungovernable passions. The account is the more interesting because his day was the sixteenth century, and not the nineteenth. Many parts of his history are best read backward, as the wishes were said impiously to treat the Lord's Prayer. The wise can learn by contrast.

Coxe's History of the House of Austria has not yet fallen in our way. *Lanzi's History of Painting* enjoys already a high reputation.

Ockley's History of the Saracens is referred to by Gibbon, in his autobiography, as a work from which he had derived much, and which had "opened his eyes." It met with little favour on its first appearance, and at the time of the publication of the second volume the author was in Cambridge Debtors' Prison; but it deserved a better fate, being at once learned and lively—a rare union. Its history commences with Mohammed, and ends with his immediate successors. We recommend it to those of our readers who wish to study prophecy; not that it is in itself an exposition of that difficult subject, but that it furnishes large and abundant materials for that purpose.

(To be continued.)

Organization of Labour. By M. LOUIS BLANC. London: Effingham Wilson.

LOUIS BLANC ascribes wretchedness and crime to competition. This he would destroy by substituting national workshops for private establishments. Were such organisations practicable, they would not remove competition between nations.

The Polity of Reason; or, the Rationale of Government. By M. DE LAMARTINE. London: Effingham Wilson.

LAMARTINE writes with noble feeling and vigorous thought. He would seek the happy epoch of "Right and action for all," by acting according to morality, and not party politics; but, forgetting man's inherent depravity, he seeks from government what only the gospel can do.

Youthful Lust; a Fraternal Address to Young Men. Issued by the Young Men's Christian Association. London: B. L. Green.

THOUGH we do not make extracts from this little work, we hesitate not to avow our warm approbation of its execution and objects. The subject is not without its difficulties; yet we are convinced that it is best to speak out, and to speak unmistakably. The admonitions of this volume are tender, faithful, and powerful. It is a suitable present from a father to a son, under certain given circumstances; or from a master to his young men. We earnestly advise such guardians to peruse it for themselves, and to ask themselves if they ought not to aid in its distribution. It is not, however, a work to be incautiously dealt with.

A Manual of Prayer for the Young. The Child's Book of Prayers. Edited by the Rev. E. BICKERSTETH. London: Seeleys, Fleet-street.

THESE are very beautiful and appropriate volumes—the one for young persons, the other for children. We do not speak in any tone of complaint, much less of censure, when we refer to them as expressly intended for the youth of the Church of England. On the contrary, we much admire the pastoral tenderness which has led the eminent clergyman who has prepared them to adapt himself to the lambs of the fold, in which he is, though not in the conventional sense, a superior shepherd. Yet the position, and enlarged charity of the author, will, we trust, lead him to prepare a supplemental volume, with a more general reference. Not only we, but the church in general, will thank him for such an effort.

A Guide to the Gates of Zion for those who visit London. Being original Portrait Sketches of some of the most eminent Preachers of the Metropolis. By PICTOR. London: Aylott and Jones.

IN speaking of these sketches as "original," the author sets forth a claim which none will dispute. They are eminently his own; "none but himself can be his parallel." Two selections, taken almost at random, will justify our opinion. We trust not unduly to inflate the self-esteem, should they possess any, of the really distinguished gentlemen to whom they relate:—

THE REV. JOHN ALDIS.—"The bursting rosebud claims a resemblance to his opening speech; and when reminded of his glowing progress, she still disdains to give him up, but dismissing with chaste and heroic devotion her virgin coyness, begins to unfold her lovely charms, speedily displaying with inexpressible living beauty and living fragrance the perfect and full-blown rose—a moment only, and then with equal modesty and grace she retires and closes; content to remain a rosebud; and humbly hoping that she has not been unsuccessful," &c. &c. Again, speaking of another of the preacher's styles:—"The preacher makes a greater effort to describe fully and effectually his awful message—that sheet of lightning, so universal, so ghastly, and so dazzling, it closes the eyes in terror and seems to ignite the whole creation, when the thunder instantly bursts forth with more general and sublime power, terminating in a clap so awful and overpowering as to impress the idea of an exploding world."

THE REV. T. BINNEY.—"Like some of the more remarkable planets, he is not wholly without prominent peculiarities by means of which he is easily distinguished. Without much whimsical attempt at figure, his personal and ministerial qualifications might be indicated by the brilliancy of Jupiter, and his very decided nonconformity by the ring of Saturn. We will say nothing on the benefit and beauty of the ring, however, because it is not our wish to raise questions of this nature."

We have no doubts about the appropriateness of the first part of the figure; but as to the second, we hope the writer will forgive us for saying that he is overdelicate. Since the days in which we played at "What's my thought like?" we have been never so much at fault. Why is Mr. Binney's nonconformity like Saturn's ring? Oh for an Oedipus to solve the problem! Oh for a Champollion to expound the hieroglyphic! It cannot be because it is that gentleman's eternal theme? Nor because it is an exclusive characteristic of himself? Nor because it casts a shadow over his brightness—for the author speaks of its benefit and beauty? We fairly give it up—to remain with the unsolved perplexities of the Iron Mask, and Ikon Basilike, and Junius. We trust that, in a second edition, the author will deal with it as Scott with his authorship, and relieve us from the nervous conjectures occasioned by this great unknown. Jeremy Taylor wrote on the mystery of the marriage ring. We are sure that none but "Pietor" himself can explain the mystery of his own!

The Divine Law of the Ten Commandments explained in a Series of Sermons, &c. By the Rev. S. NOBLE. London: Simpkin and Co.

THESE lectures were delivered in the church at Cross-street, Hatton-garden, at the time of the author's ministry in that chapel. They are now published in compliance with a request of his friends that he would "prepare for the press a few volumes of discourses and lectures delivered during the last twenty years." We regret to learn that "a visitation which threatens the total loss of sight" is now impending. The theology of the volume is that of Emanuel Swedenborg, and we are not prepared to commend it. But the author shall state his own object in his own words:—

"It is undeniable, that the principle of Swedenborg, so distasteful to a certain school of philosophy—that evils are to be shunned because they are sins against God—is the doctrine of the Ten Commandments, and of the word of God throughout. From the precepts of the Decalogue, it is affirmed by Swedenborg, the Doctrine of Life for the New Jerusalem, or for those who shall belong to it, was to be drawn; and he has thence drawn it himself in more than one of his works. To give this doctrine in a more popular form, and to recommend it by suitable considerations, is the main object of the following series of sermons."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Reviewer also acknowledges the following books and pamphlets:—

Scriptural Ordination neither a Sacrament nor a Form, by the Rev. A. REED, of Norwich (London: Jarrold and Sons).—A lucid, judicious, and able treatise, raising and discussing several points of present interest to the Dissenting community.—*The Youth of India speaking for Themselves; being the Substance of Examination Papers of the Students of the London Missionary Society's Christian College in Calcutta*, by Rev. T. BOAZ (London: Snow).—A perusal of these documents will vindicate the claims of Indian young men to ample Christian education. Mr. Boaz has done well in presenting, in such a form, his requests for aid in the establishment of a Christian college in Calcutta. Many of the papers exhibit a large proficiency in their several subjects.—*Doings of a Lunatic Aristocracy, and the Successful Results of Universal Suffrage in the Moon, &c.*, by W. LOVETT (London: John Cleave).—A pamphlet containing some striking truths forcibly exhibited. We fear, however, that Mr. Lovett's principles are too narrow for a moral and social regenerator.—*Report of the Directors of the Protestant Union* (London: Pardon).—*Studies of First Principles*. By J. B. BROWN, A.B.—No. 1. *Voluntaryism: an Appeal from the Custom to the Conscience of the Church* (London: Ward and Co.).—This is good—very good; thought, vigour, and definite object are in it. Dissent imperatively demands the transfusion into its languid system of life-blood like this! We shall watch the author's progress with our most earnest wishes, and will return to his pamphlet when we have time.—*The Seventh Annual Report of the Baptist Tract Society* (London: Briscoe, Banner-street, St. Luke's)

—*The People's Charter, and a Letter written thereon* (in commendation of its objects). By a CONSERVATIVE (London: G. Mansell, Fleet-street).—*Speech of the Bishop of St. David's, on the Jewish Relief Bill* (London: Ridgway).—This address is unquestionably marked by great candour and ability; though circumscribed by the narrow limits within which alone a Churchman could argue the question. His lordship seems to pant for more open air than his position permitted. The notion of a Christian community as the subject of religious legislation is embarrassing enough in such a connexion.—*The Coming Era, and the Men to figure in it*. By THOMAS STYLES (London: Wilson, Royal Exchange).—The pamphlet smacks of the Carlylingian dynasty, and has much weight of metal in it. Were we not overdone we would extract a passage.—*Calvin on the Jewish Sabbath, &c.* (London: Wilson).—This is the text, with translation, in a small pamphlet, of that part of Calvin's Institutes which relates to the question of the Sabbath.—*The Revolution of the Spindles for the overthrow of American Slavery* (London: Gilpin).—The principle advocated is,—"No commercial union with slaveholders!"—*Plan of the Association for founding the Settlement of Canterbury in New Zealand* (London: Parker).—*The Adviser*, No. 9, under the auspices of the Scottish Temperance League (London: Houlston and Stoneman).—*The Land for the Labourers*, edited by T. COOPER (London: E. Wilson).—*A Word to the Masses on their Right to the Franchise, and the Means of attaining it*, by a NORWICH OPERATIVE (London: Jarrold and Sons).—We wish that this very sensible pamphlet may receive a large circulation. It is worthy.—*National Revolutions, a Sermon*, by the Rev. W. LEASK (London: B. L. Green).—"How forcible are right words!"—*A Solemn Protest, &c.* (Belfast: Mullen).—By and by.—*Short Reasons against National Establishments of Religion*, by NINTAN LOCKHART, Kirkcaldy.—*Suggestions for a Reformation in the Church of England*, by E. MORRIS, M.D. (London: Whittaker and Co.).—That the Church of England would be much improved by the adoption of many of Dr. Morris's suggestions, we cannot doubt. But how will it be made to adopt them?—*Auricular Confession and Popish Nunneries*, by WILLIAM HOGAN (London: Ward and Co. Fourth edition).—A loose, ill-composed, narrative; full of bad Latin and grave charges against the Catholics. Those who have read M. Michelet's "Priests, Women, and Families"—a work often quoted in these pages—will have a good notion of its tendency. Grievously as we suspect the system of Roman superstition, we fear that such works will not do Protestantism the greatest service.—*Evangelina, a Tale of Acadia*, by PROFESSOR LONGFELLOW (London: Kent and Richards).—If poetry be metaphor, this work has much of its genuine spirit. If it be, moreover, rhythm and melodious numbers, it is very far from its complete perfection. Sapphics have never yet succeeded in an English dress; and we think that not even Professor Longfellow's genius has triumphed over that difficult metre. Many of the lines are, to us, very adequate specimens of "the art of sinking."—*Science and Scripture: in reply to a Pamphlet by Mr. G. Combs*, by C. J. KENNEDY (Edinburgh: Oliphant).—We think favourably of this little work, and should be pleased to know more of the controversy.—*Lyrics of Sea and Shore*, by COLIN RAE BROWN (London: Orr and Co.).—The author has drunk of the waters of Helicon, and has taste and feeling.

RIOT AND RESCUE OF A CHARTIST AT BRADFORD.—"Wat Tyler, the Chartist Blacksmith," who has made a great many pikes for sale, and has hitherto escaped the police, was on Sunday arrested by four policemen, but the handcuffs with which they were provided proved too small for his brawny wrists, and they failed to secure them. Wat effected his escape. In returning to the Court-house the police were very roughly handled, being beaten with bludgeons and hit with stones, by which they were very severely injured, though they escaped with their lives. A number of special constables were immediately called out, and a detachment of the military. Five persons were taken into custody. A projected Chartist meeting on Monday evening was forbidden by the authorities.

THE BANK CHARTER ACT.—The following is from a member of the Financial Reform Association, who writes from Edinburgh under the date of July 12:—"My London letter mentions, that in the Lords' Committee on Commercial Distress there has been another division carried against the Government, and that the majority are now framing a report condemnatory of the Bank Act of 1844. I believe the division was:

| MAJORITY. | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Duke of Montrose, | Lord Stanley, |
| Earl of Ellenborough, | Lord Montagu, |
| Earl of Eglington, | Lord Redesdale, |
| Lord Kinaird, | |
| MINORITY. | |
| Marquis of Lansdowne, | Members of the present Government. |
| Marquis of Clanricarde, | |
| Earl Granville, | Members of Sir R. Peel's Government. |
| Earl of Ripon, | |
| Earl St. Germain, | |
| Lord Wharfedale, | |

"Fortunately, the Lords' Committee was not so packed as the Commons, and there is, therefore, a conflict of opinion."—*Liverpool Mercury*.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

LAMB, THE POET, AND HIS SISTER.—Charles Lamb was by nature of a serious and reflective turn; and the accidents of his life, acting upon a sensitive organization, made him peculiarly alive to the tragic under-currents which flowed beneath the grotesque and farcical incidents and characters passing before him. Little did the majority of those who saw this social, punning, gentle, frolicsome, stammering, quaint humorist, imagine the awful shadow which for ever rested on his spirit, mingling with and deepening by contrast the brightness of its sunshine. Yes, in that queer-looking clerk, in the gentle-hearted Charles, in the delicate Elia, underneath the lightsome wit and playful fancy, there was shrouded a dark tragedy, such as would have broken many a robust spirit. The story is known but to few, and those few have hitherto, from obvious motives of delicacy, refrained from speaking of it. The time has now come, we believe, when the grave having closed over all whom it may concern, the story ought to be told as a noble example of unobtrusive heroism. Lamb's parents were very poor. Lamb himself, at the time we speak of, being a mere clerk, and unable to afford them much assistance, the weight of their maintenance fell upon his sister, the well-known Mary Lamb. By her needle she contrived to support them. She had taken a young girl into the house as an apprentice, and things went on smoothly enough until the infirmities of the old lady, and the incessant watching thereby rendered necessary, made great inroads upon Mary Lamb's health. Having, in the earlier part of her life, suffered temporary insanity from harassment, Mary's present state was alarming, and her brother went to Dr. Pitcairn in the morning to consult about her, but unhappily did not find him at home. On that very afternoon, it was the 22nd of September, 1796, while the family were preparing for dinner Mary seized a knife which lay on the table, and, making a rush at her little apprentice, pursued her round the room with fearful menaces. Her infirm old mother, with eager and terrified calls upon her to desist, attempted to interfere. With wild shrieks Mary turned upon her mother, and stabbed her to the heart! She then madly hurled the knives and forks about the room, one of which struck her helpless old father on the forehead. The shrieks of the girl, and her own wild cries, brought up the landlord of the house; but it was too late. He stood aghast at the terrible spectacle of the old woman lifeless on the chair, her daughter fiercely standing over her with the fatal knife still in her hand; her father bleeding at the forehead, and weeping by the side of his murdered wife; the girl cowering in a corner! An inquest was held the next day, at which the jury, without hesitation, brought in the verdict of lunacy. Here there is a blank in our narrative. We do not know whether Mary Lamb was confined for any period in an asylum, and released on being pronounced sane, or whether Charles from the first undertook that watchful care of her which formed the heroism of his subsequent life. It is difficult to get at the details of an event which occurred fifty years ago, and which even at the time seems to have been carefully hushed up; for in the account of the inquest reported in the *Annual Register* of that year, from some inexplicable cause, no name whatever is mentioned, except that of Dr. Pitcairn. It merely says, "the coroner's jury sat on the body of an old lady in the neighbourhood of Holborn." But that the matter was not wholly unknown is proved by the curious fact of the name being mentioned in the index to the *Annual Register*, (compiled in 1826, that is to say, thirty years after the account was originally published,) where it stands thus, "Murder of Mrs. Lamb by her insane daughter."

This ghastly incident gave a new shape to all Lamb's subsequent career. At that time he was in love, the only time he had ever felt the passion, and it inspired, "a few sonnets of very delicate feeling and exquisite music;" but he felt that his sister demanded all his care, and to her he sacrificed love, marriage, everything. Like a brave, suffering, unselfish man, he, at twenty-one, renounced the dream of love for the stern austerity of duty:—

"And let him grieve who cannot choose but grieve
That he hath been an Elm without his Vine,
And her bright dower of elustering charities,
That round his trunk and branches might have clung
Enriching and adorning. Unto thee,
Not so enriched, not so adorned, to thee
Was given a sister . . .
In whom thy reason and intelligent heart
Found—for all interests, hopes, and tender cares,
All softening, humanizing, hallowing powers—
More than sufficient recompense."

If singleness of heart and unshaken constancy of affection could make a recompense for all he had renounced, then truly did Charles Lamb reap this reward. But we have only to put it to the reader's consideration, and he will at once acknowledge how noble a sacrifice it was which Lamb performed. We do not mean the mere renouncement of his hopes: it is not any one act, it is his whole life, which we call heroic. To his sister he devoted himself, in the most absolute sense of the term; and that, in spite of recurring fits of insanity. Curiously enough, Mary Lamb was, as a friend of hers once said to us, "the last woman in the world whom you could have suspected, under any circumstances, of becoming insane, so calm, so judicious, so rational was she;" and Hazlitt used to say, "Mary Lamb is the only truly sensible woman I ever met with." Nevertheless, she was at no time free from the danger of a relapse, and they never left home without her brother's taking a strain waistcoat with him! No one

* It is Lamb whom Wordsworth is addressing.

will read this story without an increased tenderness towards Lamb, upon whose life and writings it shed a flood of light. Perhaps the very extremity of his suffering, the very intensity of passion which had been revealed to him in this unhappy incident, may have led him to enter with such relish into the reckless horrors of our old English drama. Unquestionably it must have led him to those deep reflections upon our moral nature of which from time to time his writings give us glimpses.—*British Quarterly Review*.

THE DEATH OF LOYOLA, THE FOUNDER OF THE JESUITS.—On the 30th of July, 1556, Ignatius called for his secretary Polancus; and having ordered those who were present to retire, he said to the secretary, "My hour is come. Go and ask the Pope for a blessing for me, and an indulgence for my sins, in order that my soul may have more confidence in this terrible passage: and tell his Holiness that if I go to a place where my prayers may avail aught, as I hope from the Divine mercy, I shall not fail to pray for him, as I have done when I had more reason to pray for myself." The Secretary hesitated, seeing no immediate signs of death, and expressed himself accordingly. "Go!" said Ignatius, "and beg the blessing for another father." Lainez was then dangerously ill, and had received the last sacraments. Polancus thought the implied prediction referred to Lainez; but we are assured that the event proved it to be Father Olave. Ignatius continued sensible: two or three of the fathers remained with him till very late, discussing a slight matter relating to the Roman College. He passed the night alone; in the morning he was found in his agony. The fathers rushed to his bed in dismay. Thinking he was faint, they wished him to take something; but he whispered, in dying accents, "There's no need of it!" and, joining his hands, raising his eyes upwards, pronouncing the name of Jesus, he calmly breathed his last. It was on the last day of July, 1556. Thus died Ignatius, the founder of the Jesuits, without the last sacraments of the Church, without extreme unction, without absolution from a priest of the Church. The fact is as remarkable as any in the life of Ignatius. To the Protestant, without some explanation, it may signify little; but to the Catholic it must appear passing strange and unaccountable. Every son of the Church is held by precept to receive those last aids in his last journey; the Council of Trent makes them imperative: all the doctors of the Catholic Church agree at least in the paramount importance of extreme unction. Ignatius was in his senses; he had even predicted his death; and yet he conforms not to the last requirements of his religion. He died as any "philosopher" may die. It would seem that the tale about the Pope's "blessing and indulgence" were thrown in merely to make the founder's death somewhat respectable: the word "Jesus" is a matter of course. So striking is this manner of the saint's departure, that Bertoli goes to great lengths in endeavouring to excuse the irreverent deathbed of his society's founder. He attributes the absence of the sacraments to the saint's spirit of obedience to his physician, who had not thought him in imminent danger of death. But the man who could predict his death, as we are assured, must have been permitted without infringing obedience to "represent" his state, according to the rules of the founder himself, if he cared at all for the rites of the Church. On the other hand, it seems difficult to suppose that Ignatius, giving him credit for his usual astuteness, would wilfully refrain from giving that last external testimony to the "hope within him;" but death wrings secrets from the stoutest hearts. At that awful moment Ignatius was laid bare; he was not permitted to prolong his deception; he had had "his reward." Then, was deception compatible with all the zealous enterprises of his life? Surely it was, just as were his pretended visions and predictions. Mohammed talked of God, worked "for God," as zealously as Ignatius for "God's greater glory." Further, we are not to take Jesuit accounts as gospel. We have already seen how they invent, add, and interpolate. It is only by dissecting psychologically the curious incidents of the man's life, as told by the Jesuits, that we can catch a glimpse of his inner character.—*Steinmetz's History of the Jesuits*.

MARRYING FOR MONEY.—The man who marries for money has one advantage over those who marry for other considerations; he can know what he gets; if he can feed upon husks and draft, it is competent to him to see that his trough is filled.—*Taylor's Notes from Life*.

HOW TO EDUCATE CHILDREN.—I was once present when an old mother, who had brought up a large family of children with eminent success, was asked by a young one what she would recommend in the case of some children who were too anxiously educated, and her reply was, "I think, my dear, a little wholesome neglect."—*Ibid*.

HABITS OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—His cabinet is a plain room, and completely that of a man of business; he is never out of uniform, and never lays aside his cocked-hat and flowing white panache, excepting he leaves the capital, when he wears a little white foraging cap. With the noblest and most commanding form, he is of Herculean mould, and of an iron constitution, regardless alike of bodily and of mental fatigue; controlling and inspecting every department and establishment himself, he seems possessed of the powers of ubiquity. Perfectly unattended, he is either dashing through the streets in a little two-horsed droshky, or walking through the crowded thoroughfares, visiting the dock-yards, barracks, hospitals, and other Government establishments. He arrives when least expected, and the consequence is that there is no neg-

ligence or inattention; but precision, military precision, and uniformity prevail throughout. The very passengers in the streets, and particularly the military, who form a large proportion of the crowd, must be on the qui vive to salute the monarch as he passes; and this, with the military, is a matter requiring some dexterity. No officer is allowed to appear in public out of uniform, excepting as regards the cocked-hat; this is half-uniform, and may be worn in any manner most convenient, and is thus seen surmounting the head at every possible angle: but for saluting, it must be worn cross-ways, and thus the wearer has to shift it to the required position, and at the same time to throw back his large grey cloak, to show that it conceals no neglect in the regulations as to dress. The effect of this manoeuvre, while the body is being presented "front face," is very ludicrous. The common soldier has to take off his foraging cap, and to carry it for some distance in his hand, when passing an officer. The Emperor is deified, because he is to his empire what the soul is to the body; but his satellites, the dispensers of his frowns and smiles, must be worshipped after a sterner manner: the one arises from choice and free-will, but the other from exaction and necessity."—*Thompson's Life in Russia*.

NOT A COPY OF THE SCRIPTURES IS TO BE PROCURED IN ROME.—I soon ascertained the address of every bookselling establishment in the city, and commenced my tour of research. I visited in person every shop, and in every shop was informed that they had no copy of the Holy Scriptures in the language of the people. I asked on every occasion why they did not possess so important a book, and on every occasion they replied, "Non e permesso,"—it is not permitted; or, "E proibito,"—it is prohibited. The result was the fullest confirmation of the statement which was made to me, for I could not obtain a portable copy in the establishment of any bookseller in Rome.—*Rev. H. Seymour's Pilgrimage to Rome*.

POETRY.

AN ADIEU TO THE SEA.

Written at Naples, 1822.

[Translated from the French of M. Lamartine.]

Around my bark still murmur on,
Thou fair and lovely sea;
And, like a lover's plaintive groan,
Pour out thy lamentation
In Nature's poetry.

How o'er the waves I love to glide,
When daylight's hour is past—
When on thy bosom, deep and wide,
The vine and orange in their pride
Their fitful shadows cast.

Oft drifting o'er thy peaceful breast,
Confiding in thy care,
Like a tired bird within her nest,
My spirit finds delicious rest
From worldly thought or care.

And, as the courier in the race,
Uncheck'd, will reach the mark,
So to some shady resting-place,
Of all-pervading peacefulness,
Thou bear'st my fragile bark.

Ah, lull me in thine arms again,
A last sweet lullaby,
For one who from his childhood's dawn
Has dreamt of thee, and thee alone,
Thou fair and lovely sea.

God thus adorned the world with thee,
So full of gracefulness,
That men should live in harmony,
And heaven's all-peaceful light should be
Reflected in thy face.

So pure art thou, the tranquil light
Deep penetrates thy wave,
And in thy course, so clear and bright,
Thou shadowest forth the queen of night
From out thine azure grave.

As free as thought, the ships of kings
Thou scatterest in thy rage,
And, uncontrol'd by human things,
No power but His, the King of kings,
Thine anger can assuage.

O'er thy sublime immensity,
Thy unconfined domain,
The spirit dwells with ecstasy,
And lost, as in eternity,
Seeks for thy shores in vain.

Thy mild, majestic melody
Resounds along thy shore,
Or, in a sad sweet harmony,
Like zephyrs in the forest-tree,
Thy dying murmurs pour.

I love thee when thy tranquil breast
Lies undisturbed as death,
And, like a giant in his rest,
Thou benderst low thine awful crest
My trembling bark beneath.

I love thee when the stormy wind
Sleeps in thy caverns drear,
While o'er thy banks the tall trees bend,
And smile to see their shadows blend
Within thy bosom clear.

I love thee when soft winds caress
Thine agitated waves,
And, like a beautiful maiden's breast,
Swelling in bashful loveliness,
Thy trembling bosom heaves.

Come, roll around my bark again,
With one last fond embrace;
Roll on with plaintive murmuring:
Once more from off thy surges fling
The foam around my face.

Where'er upon the fickle wave
Thou bearest me at will—
Under the fabled sibyl's cave,
Or on to Virgil's classic grave—
Thou'rt sacred to me still.

Thy cherished shores, where'er I roam,
Awaken all my love;
In thee I find a blissful home,
Where my tried soul delights to come,
And never seeks to rove.

When by some well-remembered scene
Thou floatest me along,
Each wave brings back some former dream,
Each rock some image that has been
Shrined in my memory long.

Norwood, July 7th, 1848.

THE AUTUMN LEAF.

Tell me, whirling Autumn leaf,
Lendst thou not new tears to grief?
Thoughtful sermons may not sorrow,
From thy fall, for mortals borrow—
Homilies that tell how near
Life and death are dwelling here?
"Mortal, from our fall shall spring
Newer, fairer blossoming."
Osborne-place, Blackheath. W. C. BENNETT.

TO CAVAIGNAC.

And shall the bloody wave again,
Dissevering freedom's bravest men,
Dash all ashore? and civic fight
Demolish wrong, establish right?
Alas! it must be! Well for France,
Awakening from her frantic trance,
She finds at last a virtuous man
To regulate her rushing van.
Never wilt thou, sage Cavaignac!
Pursue Ambition's tortuous track.
The shade of Glory seems to tend
That way, but melts before its end.
What name more glorious than was his
Whose life midway went all amiss?
He well survey'd the battle-field,
But ill what that soaked soil should yield.
Losing the train that limpt behind,
He lost all energy of mind;
Like smitten viper, now aloof
To bite, now crushed by heel or hoof.
Mindful of Washington, who hurl'd
Back from the new the worn-out world,
Remember, First of Men! that thou
To thy own heart hast made the vow
That France henceforward shall be free.
Henceforward is her trust in thee.
—Essexmer. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

SONNET.

THE VISION.

All pallid from the grave, at night's dead hour,
Methought beside my couch a spectre stood,
Solemn as he, who, ere the days of blood,
Foretold pre-eminence and destin'd power
To the great Oliver.* Said he, "The flower
Of Britain's glory cannot burst its bud,
Because her sons refuse to chew the cud
Of past events and present, sweet and sour,
With proper diligence. When this is done,
Light shall break in upon them, and a day
Of noontide splendour, forthwith, chase away
These mists, and clouds, nocturnal, that have come on."
This in dark shadow, dimly he did say,
And mov'd his bony arm, then, straight was gone.
Wendover, Bucks. J. S.

* "Lying melancholy in his bed, he (Cromwell) believed that a spirit appeared to him, and told him that he should be the greatest man (not mentioning the word King) in this kingdom."
—Sir P. Warwick's Memoirs.

THE CROPS.—The very favourable weather experienced during the last eight days has had the effect of bringing the grain crops rapidly forward; and the colour of the Wheat straw has turned yellow in many of the more forward districts. Some fields of Rye have already been cut, and if the present week should prove as hot and forcing as the one just terminated, the reaping of Wheat will probably be commenced partially both in Essex and Kent on the 24th inst.; it will, however, most likely require a fortnight from that time to ripen the corn in districts not so forward, and admit of harvest becoming general. The reports as to the probable yield of Wheat do not improve as the crop approaches maturity; in very many places the ears are unquestionably short, and a good deal is, besides, thin on the ground: hence only a moderate quantity is calculated on; certainly not over an average, even with auspicious weather for the ingathering. The Lent-sown crops, though more promising than, from the character of the spring, could have been expected, are, nevertheless, far from heavy; and though we are happy to say that we hear of few cases where any serious deficiency is anticipated, neither, on the other hand, are the instances of a large yield by any means numerous. Our prospects as regards the approaching harvest may, therefore, be regarded as moderately good. The hay not previously got in has been mostly secured during the week; the late cut will prove better, both in quantity and quality, than that carried early; but the produce altogether will be rather below than exceed that of average seasons. In reference to Potatoes, increasingly unfavourable reports have within the last few days reached us from various parts of the kingdom; and it is certain that the disease to which this root has been subject since 1845 has again manifested itself. We are still disposed to think that the mischief will not prove so extensive as in former seasons, but that the disorder exists can no longer admit of a doubt, and the anticipation, therefore, so generally indulged in a short time ago, that Potatoes would turn out abundant in quantity and sound in quality, does not seem likely to be realized. It is, however, admitted on all hands that a much larger breadth was planted than last season; and, even if a considerable proportion of the crop should be lost, we might yet have a greater produce than in 1847. As yet, however, nothing sufficient is known to enable one to pass an opinion on the extent of the disease, but we know that in many instances where, actuated by fear, the farmers have dug up their growing crop, nothing has been found to be the matter. We do not, therefore, anticipate that the extent of the disease will prove to be very great.

PROCLAIMED JUNCTION OF VENICE WITH SARDINIA.—(By Electric Telegraph.)—Intelligence from Venice of the 3rd inst. has reached us by electric telegraph, stating that the union of the Venetian provinces with Sardinia was proclaimed on that day by the united voice of the people, the chamber, and the civic guard.—Daily News.

GLEANINGS.

Md. Lind, it is said, has positively determined to retire from the stage at the close of the present season.

A law among the Arabs permits a man to divorce any of his wives who do not make good bread.

The salary of the secretary to the Duchy of Lancaster is £10, and his allowance to go and receive it £73 13s. 1d.

At a recent gathering of one of the Cork clubs the health of "Madame Blanc," whoever the lady be, was toasted with acclamation, because she had cut off the heads of five of the French Mobile Guard!

Prince Albert has now five chaplains.

CHINESE INSECTS.—A vessel arrived in the river from Canton has brought the somewhat remarkable importation of 140,000 Chinese insects, for the purposes of natural history.

A new history of England, from the time of James II., by Thomas Babington Macaulay, is in the press.

It appears from an official report that the expense of taking up the matting every morning in the House of Commons, comes to £800 per annum.

By a Parliamentary document just published, it is shown that there were in March, 1847, as many as 15,230 illegitimate children in workhouses in England; of which number the mothers of 10,001 were likewise in workhouses.

CURIOUS FACT.—There is at the present time, at Fryery, near Freshford, a pear-tree in full blossom, and it has also a splendid crop of fruit upon it. The tree is nearly white with blossom; it is a fine large tree, near the beautiful spring of mineral water that Mr. Brooks, of Hinton Abbey, lately discovered. The tree has a great many buds still breaking for blossom.—Dorset Chronicle.

STRAWBERRIES.—A gentleman, who is said to be a very successful grower of strawberries, told me his plan is the following:—He makes the substratum of his strawberry beds of stones or rubbish, and does not put more, at most, than six inches of earth over this. He attaches great importance to this, as he says when the plants can throw their roots into a deep soil they produce leaves, not fruit; 2ndly, in winter he covers them lightly with straw, pea haulm, &c.; and 3rdly, in the spring he topdresses with leaf mould.—Correspondent of Gardener's Chronicle.

"STOP MY PAPER."—If subscribers to journals, like church members, in "stopping their paper," were required to produce an editorial certificate before they could subscribe to another, there would be some curious developments, as for example:—We certify that A. B. stopped his paper because the editor refused to allow him six columns for a personal vindication, which concerned nobody but himself.—We certify that C. D. refused the paper because the editor did not publish the obituary notice of a relative, which was never sent to him, but which he ought to have detected in some of his "exchange" papers.—We certify that E. F. wishes to transfer his patronage to another paper, because, having taken this paper six years without paying a cent, he felt himself insulted by having a bill sent to him by way of a reminder.—We certify that G. H., in his own opinion, is a poet of the first water; but the editor, unfortunately differing with him in opinion, is regarded by him as wholly unqualified for his office.—We certify that I. J. has stopped his paper because the editor had the temerity to express an opinion on a certain matter without having previously ascertained the opinion of this particular subscriber.—New York Presbyterian.

A PHILOSOPHER PUZZLED.—The proprietor of a tan-yard adjacent to a certain town in Virginia concluded to build a stand, or sort of store, in one of the main streets, for the purpose of vending his leather, buying raw hides, and the like. After completing his building, he began to consider what sort of a sign it would be best to put up for the purpose of attracting attention to his new establishment; and for days and weeks he was sorely puzzled on this subject. Several devices were adopted, and on further consideration rejected. At last a happy idea struck him. He bored an augur hole through the door-post, and stuck a calf's tail into it, with the bushy end flaunting out. After a while he noticed a grave-looking personage standing near the door, with his spectacles on, gazing intently on the sign; and there he continued to stand, gazing and gazing, until the curiosity of the tanner was greatly excited in turn. He stepped out and addressed the individual. "Good morning," said he. "Morning," said the other, without moving his eyes from the sign. "You want to buy leather?" said the storekeeper. "No." "Do you wish to sell hides?" "No." "Are you a farmer?" "No." "Are you a merchant?" "No." "Are you a lawyer?" "No." "Are you a doctor?" "No." "What are you, then?" "I'm a philosopher. I have been standing here for an hour, trying to see if I could ascertain how that calf got through that augur hole, and I can't make it out to save my life."—N. C. Argus.

A PROPHET FROM THE UNITED STATES.—We learn from the *Liverpool Albion* that Dr. John Thomas, an M.D., has come over in the "De Witt Clinton," to prophesy of the approaching end of the world, which he foresees in the portents which now afflict all the nations of the European continent. He foresees that, though republicanism will not find a permanent establishment in any part of the Old World, yet every form of government now existing will disappear. He foretells great mischief to all nations which "worship the image of the beast," and particularly to Ireland, against whom his denunciations are full and severe. Finally, it appears that all kingdoms, empires, and republics, are shortly to be done away with, and the world is to be re-organized. Such are the doctrines of the prophet who has just arrived in England to enlighten modern Europe.

Triennial Parliaments might be harmless; but we cannot imagine them producing any beneficial effect.—*Political Economist*. The public had great respect for Mr. Wilson the free-trader, but for Mr. Wilson the placeman, and his imaginations, they care as little as

they do for any Lord George, Lord Henry, or Right Hon. Joseph, in the list of ministerial dependents or expectants.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

WHAT IS PATRIOTISM?—In the *Northern Star* the close of the conflict in Paris is headed, "Last glorious struggle of the patriots!"

A COMMON GRAMMATICAL ERROR.—The expression the "two first" is unquestionably erroneous, if not ungrammatical. There can be no two *firsts*.—*Literary Gazette*. Neither can there be *two lasts*. Yet no error is more common.

M. LAMARTINE.—A work lately published in England, entitled, *L'Avenir de la France et de l'Angleterre*, and ascribed to the pen of M. Lamartine, has occasioned some observation in England, and much surprise to the reputed author. We have authority to state that M. Lamartine is in no way connected with the work in question.—*Times*.

DEBTS OF HONOUR.—It is related of Charles James Fox, that when a tradesman called upon him with a bill, and found money before him, he congratulated himself that he should be paid, but was told by the gambling statesman that the whole was bespoken by debts of honour. "Then," said the tradesman, throwing his securities into the fire, "I'll make mine a debt of honour." "I thank you for your confidence," was Fox's reply, "and here is your money."

We learn from the *Polynesian*, that on Feb. 19th M. Dillon presented to the King of the Sandwich Isles a portrait of Louis Philippe, a prince, he said, "upon whom his contemporaries have already bestowed the name of Wise, and whom posterity will call the Just." His Hawaiian Majesty, King Kamehameha, "hoped to learn to govern after the example" of the King of the French. Could satire invent anything so biting?

WATERSPOUTS.—These curious meteorological phenomena (storms in miniature) have been repeatedly witnessed in this quarter during the recent showery days. On Sunday afternoon two were seen at the same time with beautiful distinctness.—*North of Scotland Gazette*.

THE LATE ANNUITY-TAX RIOT.—The Lord Advocate has ordered an investigation and report regarding this affair. Mr. Dymock is to prepare a report to be laid before his Lordship.—*Scottish Press*.

BIRTHS.

April 5, at Benares, the wife of the Rev. JAMES KENNEDY, M.A., missionary, of a daughter.
July 8, at 20, Stepney-green, the wife of the Rev. JOHN KENNEDY, M.A., of a daughter.
July 11, the wife of RICHARD HENRY ROLLS, Esq., Calthorpe-terrace, Banbury, Oxon, of a daughter.
July 14, the wife of the Rev. T. MANN, of Trowbridge, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 1, at Zion Chapel, Stafford, by the Rev. John Hill, M.A., Mr. THOMAS BAINES, master of the British School, Wigan, Lancashire, brother to the late Rev. W. Baines, of Dogley, to Miss M. M. PLACE, youngest daughter of the late Mr. R. Place, of Mansfield, Notts.
July 11, at the Baptist Chapel, Wellington, Somerset, by the Rev. W. Hawkins, M.A., Mr. WILLIAM VICKERS, jun., of Nottingham, to MARIANNE, second daughter of Mr. W. D. HOBBS, of Wellington.
July 11, at Arman, Dumfriesshire, by the Rev. E. Young, the Rev. ALEXANDER HANNAY, Dundee, to MARY AGNES, only daughter of the late Mr. Francis Howson, of Montreal, Upper Canada.
July 13, at Bridge-street Chapel, Walsall, by the Rev. J. Hill, M.A., of Stafford, Mr. SAMUEL ASHBY, merchant, Walsall, to Miss FOWLER, of Dudley-street, Walsall.
July 13, at the Superintendent Registrar's Office (a religious service being conducted at the gentleman's residence), EDWARD CHARLES COOKE, of Camberwell, to MARY ANN, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. DUFFIELD, of Great Baddow, near Chelmsford, Essex.
July 14, at Rodborough Tabernacle, by the Rev. W. Wheeler, the Rev. SAMUEL HERDITCH, of Ashburton, Devon, to JULIA ELLEN, second daughter of J. PARTIDGE, Esq., of Mount Vernon, Stroud, Gloucestershire.
July 15, at the Baptist Chapel, Blakeney, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. W. Copley, Mr. SAMUEL POWELL, of Cunderford, East Dean, to Miss ANN MILLER, of the city of Gloucester.

DEATHS.

July 8, at Thaxted, aged 44, WILLIAM MARTIN, deacon of the Independent church lately under the pastoral care of the Rev. Joshua Sewell. By his death the church have been deprived of their pastor and two deacons since October last.
July 8, RICHARD FITZ GEORGE, Duc DE STACPOOLE, of Montigny-Lencoup, in the department of the Seine and Marne, France, and of Glasshayes, in the county of Hants.
July 9, of disease of the heart, deeply regretted, in calm reliance on the atoning sacrifice of Christ, aged 35, Mr. JAMES DANIEL, of Bugbrook, corn merchant, son-in-law of the Rev. J. Larwill, of the above place.
July 10, at Haverholme Priory, EMILY GEORGINA, the beloved wife of George William, Earl of WINCHILSEA.
July 11, in the morning, suddenly, at the Clarence Hotel, Liverpool, WILLIAM ALEXANDER EAST, only son of the Rev. A. THOMSON, of Glasgow.
July 13, in his 92nd year, Mr. ROBERT STEVENS, of Dalston, Hackney.
July 14, after five days' illness, of typhus fever (caught in the discharge of his professional duties), aged 47, JOSEPH HOWELL, Esq., surgeon, Southwark Bridge-road, much and deservedly lamented.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 8th day of July, 1848.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Notes issued | £ 27,673,050 | Government Debt.. | £ 11,015,100 |
| | | Other Securities .. | 2,944,900 |
| | | Gold Coin & Bullion | 12,244,552 |
| | | Silver Bullion | 1,428,496 |
| | £27,673,050 | | £27,673,050 |

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Proprietors' Capital | £ 14,553,000 | Government Securities | £ |
| Reserve | 3,470,610 | (including | |
| Public Deposits (including | | Dead Weight Annuity) | 13,602,546 |
| Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissions of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) | 4,113,230 | Other Securities .. | 11,255,427 |
| Other Deposits | 11,580,598 | Notes | 9,312,185 |
| Seven-day and other Bills | 1,137,663 | Gold and Silver Coin | 684,493 |
| | £24,855,101 | | £24,855,101 |

Dated the 13th day of July, 1848.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The English Stock Market during the past week has again experienced an advance of nearly 1 per cent. upon our last quotation. The transactions in the Funds generally have also been of some magnitude, occasioned by the arrangements for the settlement of the account. At the settlement three failures were announced, but in all cases they were for only small amounts, and it is said that good dividends will be paid.

The following were the quotations this (Tuesday) evening at the close of business on the Exchange:—Three per Cent. Consols, 88½; Bank Stock, 196½ to 198½; Reduced Three per Cent., 88½ to 89½; Three-and-a Quarter per Cent., 89½ to 90½; Long Annuities, 94; and Exchequer Bills, March, 48s. to 52s.; June, 42s. to 46s. premium. India Stock, 239 to 244; India Bonds, 25s. to 32s. premium.

In the Foreign Market little has been done, and the fluctuations, therefore, in the prices have been but nominally important. The Peruvian Bondholders held a meeting this day week, and unanimously resolved to reject the propositions made on the part of the Peruvian Government for the conversion of its existing debt and overdue interest.

The Railway Shares are all uncommonly steady, in better request, and prices advancing. Very little speculation seems to be going forward, but spare cash is occasionally invested, and serves to give a tone to the market. We find likewise that there are more numerous inquiries making as to the position of different lines, the harbinger in all probability of purchases by parties intending to hold. Calculations have been made by those who have the inclination to buy shares, and yet scarcely dare to venture, as to the dividends they yield at existing prices; and making allowance for the abundance of money, the result arrived at in most cases is that even comparatively with unfavourable periods they are cheap. Thus we have the North Western, which, supposing the next dividend to be reduced to 7½ per cent., should, as is contended, be worth nearly £10 more than at present. We have not space to enlarge on this subject, but we give the hint that any party making an investment should do so judiciously.

The Northern securities have been very firm, with a moderate inquiry. Abroad the Stock Markets generally are good.

Trade still seems to be improving, but, as yet, slowly. Accounts from Liverpool state business as much more active. Messrs. Sands' trustees had paid a dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound. The letters received from the manufacturing districts are, generally, more encouraging, and in textile branches quite an increased business has been doing. The iron trade is not by any means brisk, but may soon improve under the influence of cheap money and greater confidence in railways.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 14.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Wesleyan Chapel, Alston, Cumberland.

Primitive Methodist Chapel, Chippenham, Wiltshire.

Wesley Chapel, Leeds.

Whitefield Chapel, Charles-street, Long-acre.

BANKRUPT.

CATO, ESTIL, Hartlepool, innkeeper, July 31, Aug. 25: solicitors, Messrs. Meggleon, Fringle, Stevenson, and Shum, King's-road, Bedford-row; Messrs. Griffith and Crighton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Mr. Wilson, Hartlepool.

CLARK, JOHN and FRANKLIN EDWARD LAING, Pudding-lane, ship-brokers, July 30, August 30: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Fieles, Old Jewry-chambers.

DENTON, JAMES, Liverpool, grocer, July 27, Aug. 18: solicitors, Messrs. Bridger and Blake, King William-street; and Mr. Dodge, Liverpool.

DICKER, JOHN CAMPBELL, Vere-street, Oxford-street, merchant, July 25, Aug. 30: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Fieles, Old Jewry-chambers.

DURANT, SAMUEL RALPH, Woodbridge, Suffolk, linen-draper, July 24, August 26: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, Aldermanbury.

HILLIARD, HENRY, Austinfriars and George-yard, Lombard-street, stationer, July 21, Aug. 25: solicitor, Mr. Walker, Featherstone-bull-rings, Holborn.

JEVONS, DAVID, Tipton, Staffordshire, grocer, July 27, Aug. 23: solicitors, Messrs. Motteram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham.

MORTON, CHARLES, Pentonville-hill, licensed victualler, July 20, Aug. 30: solicitor, Mr. Williams, Bucklersbury.

LOWRY, HENRY WALLACE, and BROWN, JOHN BAILLY, Liverpool, brokers, July 25, Aug. 15: solicitors, Messrs. Keightley and Co., Chancery-lane, and Mr. Holden, Liverpool.

OSMUND, RALPH, South-street, Manchester-square, cheesemonger, July 21, Aug. 26: solicitor, Mr. Casley, Guildford-street.

PRINGLE, GEORGE, Gateshead, letter-press printer, July 21, August 25: solicitors, Messrs. Dunn and Dobie, Raymond's-building, Gray's-inn; and Messrs. Kell and Apedafie, Gateshead-upon-Tyne.

SOUTH SEQUESTERATIONS.

ATTEN, T., Glasgow, spirit merchant, July 17, Aug. 7.

CURRIE, D., Corvophine, innkeeper, July 20, Aug. 9.

GARDEN, J. and D., Edinburgh, tailors, July 17, Aug. 7.

DIVIDENDS.

S. Langdale, jun., Stockton-upon-Tees and Yarm, Yorkshire, corn-dealer, first and final div. of 9s. 6d.; on Saturday, July 15, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—O. Fletcher, Egremond, Cumberland, tanner, first div. of 2s. 9d.; on Saturday, July 15, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—J. J. Fitch, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, leather-dresser, first div. of 6s., on new profits; on Saturday, July 15, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—J. Treweek, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper, first div. of 4s. 6d., on new profits, and second div. of 1s., on Saturday, July 15, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—J. Bromley, Kingston-upon-Hull, glass-dealer, first div. of 2s. 9d.; on Friday, July 14, or any subsequent Friday, at Mr. Carrick's, Hull—W. Lombard, Hud-

dersfield, carrier and glider, first div. of 2s. 3d.; on any day on or after July 17, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—W. Round, Broadway, Hammer-smith, grocer, first div. of 7d.; on any Wednesday, July 12, and two subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers—R. Parker, Ludgate-hill, woollen-draper, first div. of 4s.; on Wednesday, July 12, and two subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers—J. H. Brownlie, Richmond-street, Prince's-street, St. James's, cabinet-maker, first div. of 1s.; on Wednesday, July 12, and two subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers—F. E. Morrish, Leicester-square, draper, first div. of 2s. 6d.; on Wednesday, July 12, and two subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers—R. M. Herbert, Reading, Berkshire, tea-dealer, first div. of 7d. (on new profits made March 20); on Wednesday, July 12, and two subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers—J. Oliver, J. York, and R. Harrison, Tipton, Staffordshire, coal-masters, final div. of 1s. 8d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Robinson and Ferrand, Huddersfield, fancy cloth manufacturers, second div. of 3d.; on Tuesday, July 16, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—W. Howard, Leeds, cloth merchant, second div. of 9s. 9d.; on Tuesday, July 18, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—K. Charles, Leeds, commission agent, first div. of 1d.; on Tuesday, July 18, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—W. Ashton, Pickering, Yorkshire, spirit merchant, first div. of 2s. 1d.; on Tuesday, July 18, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds.

Tuesday, July 18.

BANKRUPTcies ANNULLED.
CATER, JOHN, jun., Beaumont-street, Marylebone, surgeon.
NORRIS, EDWARD, Manchester, commission agent.

BANKRUPT.

ADDISON, RICHARD BROWN, late of Sumner-street, Southwark, engineer, July 28, August 25: solicitor, Mr. Holmer, Chesapeake.

ELLIS, HENRY, Ebury-square, Pimlico, baker, July 23, August 25: solicitor, Mr. Ford, Bloomsbury-square.

GLOAG, JOHN, Portsmouth, tailor, August 1 and 25: solicitors, Messrs. Wood and Fraser, Dean-street, Soho.

HAWORTH, GEORGE HENRY, and ARCHBUTT, ROBERT, Manor-street, King's-road, Chelsea, iron-founders, August 2 and 26: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Fieles, Old Jewry-chambers.

HILLS, WILLIAM BECK, Maidstone, shipping grocer, July 27, August 30: solicitors, Messrs. Stevens and Satchell, Queen-street, Cheshire.

HARRIS, WILLIAM and HENRY, Wrexham Paper Mills, Denbigh hire, paper manufacturers, August 25: solicitors, Messrs. Milne and Co., Temple; Mr. Kelsall, Chester; and Messrs. Lowndes, Robinson, and Bateson, Liverpool.

HIRST, JOSEPH, now or late of Manchester, flour dealer, July 31, August 24: solicitors, Messrs. Bower and Son, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Janion, Manchester.

KER, HENRY JOHN, Footscray, Kent, innkeeper, July 26, August 30: solicitor, Mr. Martin, Gracechurch-street.

MICHELL, JOHN, Fock, Cornwall, merchant, August 2, 31: solicitors, Messrs. Reddell, Baker, and Grant, Lime-street; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

ROSE, MARK GUER, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, innholder, August 1 and 31: solicitor, Mr. Duplex, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

STEWART, HENRY ALEXANDER, Liverpool, ship broker, August 1, 25: solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Co., Bedford-row; and Mr. Greatley, Liverpool.

TOMES, JAMES SOTHERN, Liverpool, coal proprietor, August 4, 25: solicitors, Mr. Low, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Cross, Liverpool.

WOODFIELD, THOMAS, Little Ebury-street, Pimlico, plumber, July 23, Sept. 9: solicitor, Mr. Jones, Billiter-street.

YEWALL, JOSEPH, Snape, Yorkshire, carrier, July 31, September 1: solicitors, Mr. Lever, King's-road, Bedford-row; and Mr. Barker, Huddersfield.

SOUTH SEQUESTERATIONS.

ABBOTT and Co., Maryhill, near Glasgow, coach proprietors, July 25, August 15.

BLACK, A., storekeeper at Shott's Iron Works, Lanarkshire, July 24, August 11.

JOHNSTON, R., Glasgow, baker, July 23, August 13.

TAYLOR, J., Arbroath, brewer, July 25, August 15.

DIVIDENDS.

J. Dove, Darlington and Sunderland, tanner, first div. of 1s. 6d.; on Saturday, July 22, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—J. Hudson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dealer in marine stores, second div. of 2s. (in addition to 15s. in the pound previously declared), on Saturday, July 22, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—O. Douglas, Brunswick-place, Old Kent-road, linen-draper, first div. of 7s.; on Thursday, July 20, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, King's Arms-yard, Moorings-street—B. Parker, Piccadilly, lamp manufacturer, first div. of 8d.; on Thursday, July 20, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, King's Arms-yard, Moorings-street—W. North, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, first and second div. of 1s. 4d. and 5d.; on Tuesday, July 18, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—O. Faint, Blackpool, Lancashire, hotel-keeper, first div. of 4s. 4d.; on any Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—J. Banks, Liverpool, to-law-handier, third div. of 1d.; on Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—J. Napier, jun., Sheffield, oil merchant, first div. of 6s. 8d.; on Saturday, Aug. 5, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Freeman's, Sheffield—G. Oulton, Sheffield, stockbroker, first div. of 6s.; on Saturday, August 5, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Freeman's, Sheffield—T. B. Shuttleworth, Sheffield, brum-maker, first div. of 1s. in the pound; on Saturday, August 5, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Freeman's, Sheffield—A. Faulds, Stainborough, Yorkshire, manager of coal works, first div. of 1s. 8d.; on Friday, August 4, or any subsequent Friday, at Mr. Freeman's, Leeds—J. Holmes, Pendleton, Lancashire, bleacher, first div. of 1s. 3d.; on any Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester—J. Wright, Pendleton, Lancashire, dyer, first div. of 3s.; on any Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester—G. and H. Schonsware, Hull, Mauritius, merchants, fourth div. of 4d.; on Friday, August 4, or any subsequent Friday, at Mr. Freeman's, Leeds—A. Langdon, Knottingly, near Pontefract, schoolmistress, first div. of 10s. 7d.; on Friday, August 4, or any subsequent Friday, at Mr. Freeman's, Leeds—W. Hurst, jun., Baker-street, Bagnigge-wells-road, licensed victualler, first div. of 2s. 7d.; on any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—H. Watson, Wilson-street, Finsbury, stove-grate-maker, first div. of 6d.; on Saturday, July 22, and subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—K. Goodwin, Eton, ironmonger, second div. of 4d.; on Saturday, July 22, and two subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—C. Blackmore, Cork-street, tailor, third div. of 5d.; on Saturday, July 22, and the two subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—J. Stanford, Cranborne, grocer, first dividend of 1s. 3d.; on Saturday, July 22, and two subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—W. B. Perry, Croydon, linen-draper, fourth div. of 2s. 2d.; on Saturday, July 22, and two subsequent Saturdays—J. E. Pyle, Berkeley-square, milliner, second div. of 1s.; on Monday, July 24, and any subsequent Mondays—E. C. Blackwell, Newbiggen-by-the-Sea, Northumberlandshire, brewer, first and final div. of 5s. 6d.; on Saturday, July 22; or any subsequent Saturday—J. D. Dunsford, Newbiggen-by-the-Sea, Northumberlandshire, brewer, first and final div. of 20s.; on Saturday, July 22, or any subsequent Saturday—T. Biglands, Monkwearmouth, grocer, first div. of 6s. 6d.; on Saturday, July 22, or any subsequent Saturday—J. Donaldson, Wighton, common brewer, first div. of 4d.; on Saturday, July 22, or any subsequent Saturday—K. Peck, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, div. of 3s. 6d. on new profits (in part of first div. of 8s. 6d.); on Saturday, July 22, or any subsequent Saturday.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, July 17.

We had a good supply of English Wheat to-day, and the weather continuing very fine, the trade was dull and 3s. to 3s. per qr. lower than on Monday last. Foreign Wheat met very few buyers though offered 1s. to 2s. per qr. cheaper. Sack Flour

went off slowly on rather lower terms; there is no good barrel Flour remaining. Barley was dull sale as former prices. Fine Malt very scarce and rather dearer. In prices of Beans and Peas we had no alteration, but very little doing in either. Oats were slow sale unless fine and in good condition, and heated or inferior sorts fully 1s. cheaper. One or two small samples of fine new Rapeseed sold at £30 to £33 per last, and several small parcels of new Carawayseed were sold at 28s. per cwt. the quality various. Linseed very dull, but Calves met rather a better sale. The current prices as under.

| Wheat— | £. | s. | d. | Malt, Ordinary | £. | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------|----|----|----|----------------|----|----|----|
| Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red | 38 | to | 47 | Pale | 54 | to | 56 |
| Ditto White | 40 | to | 54 | Rye | 37 | to | 39 |
| Lincoln, Norfolk, and York, Red | 38 | to | 46 | Peas, Hog | — | to | — |
| Northumberland, Scotch, White | 36 | to | 44 | Maple | 33 | to | 36 |
| Ditto Red | 35 | to | 42 | Boilers | 36 | to | 37 |
| Devon, and Somerset, Red | 36 | to | 45 | Beans, Ticks | 29 | to | 31 |
| Ditto White | 40 | to | 48 | Pigeon | 33 | to | 35 |
| Flour, per sk. (Town) | 36 | to | 42 | Harrow | 31 | to | 34 |
| Barley | 26 | to | 30 | Oats, Feed | 15 | to | 17 |
| Malt | — | to | 30 | Fine | — | to | 23 |
| | | | | Potatoes | 18 | to | 23 |
| | | | | Potatoes | 18 | to | 23 |

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JULY 9.

| Wheat | 48s. 10d. | Barley | 30 11 |
|--------|-----------|--------|-------|
| Barley | 30 1 | Oats | 20 9 |
| Oats | 20 8 | Rye | 38 2 |
| Rye | 31 0 | Beans | 27 4 |
| Beans | 36 8 | Peas | 37 10 |
| Peas | 37 4 | | |

DUTIES.

| | | | |
|--------------|------|-------------|-----|
| Wheat | 10 0 | Rye | 3 6 |
| Barley | 9 6 | Beans | 3 6 |
| Oats | 2 6 | Peas | 3 6 |

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 17.

With foreign Sheep we were somewhat heavily supplied to-day; but the numbers of Beasts and Calves on offer from abroad were comparatively small, yet their general quality was tolerably good. For the time of year, the supply of English-fed Beasts on sale this morning was tolerably good, while the quality was a fair average. Notwithstanding the continued warm weather, the Beef trade, owing to the good attendance of town and country buyers, was steady, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, the prices paid on this day's night, the prime Scots selling at 4s. to 4s. 3d. per 8 lbs., and at which a clearance was effected without difficulty. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received about 1,000 Scots and short-horns; from the western and midland counties, 800 short-horns, Devons, runs, &c.; from other parts of England, 600 of various breeds; and, from Scotland, 80 horned and polled Scots. With Sheep we were tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied. For all breeds the demand was steady, and last week's prices were supported in every instance. The general quality of the Sheep was good. The supply of Lambs was but moderate. On the whole, the Lamb trade was firm, at full rates of currency. There was a much better inquiry for Calves, but we have no improvement to notice in value. Figs were in short supply, and heavy demand, at barely late rates.

| | | | |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal). | | | |
| Beef | 3s. 0d. to 4s. 2d. | Veal | 3s. 4d. to 4s. 3d. |
| Mutton | 3 10 .. 5 0 | Pork | 3 10 .. 4 6 |
| Lambs | 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. | | |

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.
Beasts. Sheep & Lambs. Calves. Figs.
Friday .. 1,038 .. 12,090 .. 843 .. 280
Monday .. 3,386 .. 24,560 .. 871 .. 290

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, July 17.
Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.
Inferior Beef 2s. 6d. to 3s. 4d. Inf. Mutton 2s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.
Middling do. 3 8 to 3 10 Mid. ditto 4 0 to 4 4
Prime large 3 0 to 3 3 Prime ditto 4 6 to 4 8
Prime small 3 4 to 3 6 Veal 3 4 to 4 2
Large Pork 3 6 to 4 2 Small Pork 4 4 to 4 6
Lambs 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

We have passed another week without activity, and with little or no increase in the demand for Irish Butter. There is no change in prices. The advanced quotations from Ireland have imparted more firmness to holders, but have not induced our dealers to buy freely. Of foreign we have liberal supplies; a good demand, and prices 1s. to 2s. per cwt. advance. Bacon—Singed sides were in active request. The stock reduced to a narrow compass, and prices 1s. to 2s. per cwt. higher. Bales and Tierce Middles, of American cure, were also in better demand, and the turn dealer. Nothing worth notice done in Irish. Of Hams and Lard we have no change to report.

CHEESE MARKET, July 17.—The trade is by no means brisk. The old has nearly all disappeared, and the new is opening much above its relative value. However, the market must of necessity be barely supplied while this hot weather lasts, and consequently till a change takes place prices will not be lower. The make is undoubtedly abundant, and by-and-by the price must be reduced; so, however, is the general opinion. Foreign still continues low, and the supplies good, but the low rates are causing a considerable consumption of the article, and this must and will ultimately have an effect upon English manufacture. There is a limited demand for exportation.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, July 17.—The demand for Dorset in the past week was languid, and lower rates are looked for. Fine Dorset, 9s. to 9s. 6d. per cwt.; Middling, 8s. 6d.; Devon, 8s. 6d. to 9s.; Fresh, 10s. to 10s. 6d. per cwt.

| BUTTER, CHEESE, BACON, AND HAMS. | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|-------|-------------------------|----|-------|
| Butter, per cwt. | s. | d. | Cheese, per cwt. | s. | d. |
| Dorset | 50 | to 54 | Double Gloucester | 50 | to 54 |
| Carlisle | 50 | to 54 | Single | 48 | to 50 |
| Sligo | 48 | to 50 | Cheshire | 48 | to 50 |
| Cork, 1st | 48 | to 50 | Derby | 48 | to 50 |
| Waterford | 48 | to 50 | American | 48 | to 50 |
| Limerick | 48 | to 50 | Edam and Gouda | 48 | to 50 |
| Foreign, prime— | | | Bacon, new | 70 | to 78 |
| Friesland | 58 | to 60 | Middle | 50 | to 60 |
| Kiel | 58 | to 60 | Hams, Irish | 58 | to 60 |
| Fresh Butter, per doz. | | | Westmoreland .. | 78 | to 80 |
| 11s. 0d. to 11s. 6d. | | | York | 84 | to 90 |

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 8½d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The operations in the seed market were on quite a retail scale. New Rape did not maintain the prices of last week. Caraway, of this year's growth, was also offered rather lower, and most other articles were wholly neglected.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Cloverseed, red 30s. to 40s.; fine, 45s. to 48s.; white, 30s. to 35s. Cow Grass .. sowing 56s. to 60s.; crushing 42s. to 48s. Linseed (per qr.) .. sowing 56s. to 60s.; crushing 42s. to 48s. Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 20s. each) .. £11 10s. to £12 10s. Trefoil (per cwt.) .. 15s. to 16s. Rapeseed, new (per last) .. £24 to £26 Ditto Cake (per ton) .. 20 10s. to 22 10s. Mustard (per bushel) white .. 6s. to 7s.; brown 5s. to 6s. Canary (per quarter) .. 73s. to 75s.; fine 75s. to 78s. Lanes, Spring, per bush .. 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

COITON MARKET, LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 18.—The market to-day was not so animated, as the sales were only 5,000 bales, 800 of which were taken for export and 500 for speculation. Prices:—New Orleans, 3½ to 5½; Bowed Georgia, 3½ to 4½; Surats, 3½ to 4½.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, July 17.—The imports of wool into London last week were small, comprising, however, 2,487 bales from Port Phillip, 360 from New Zealand, 600 from the Cape of Good Hope, 200 from Germany, and 40 from Alexandria. The

public sales of Wool have been going off decidedly better this week, both as to the quantity taken and the prices realized. The series will conclude next week.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 17.—Accounts from the plantations continue for the most part favourable, and the duty is now called £200,000 to £205,000, with a very limited inquiry for Hops.

Sussex Pockets 44s. to 52s.
Weald of Kents 48s. to 56s.
Mid. and East Kents 50s. to 105s.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, July 15.—The market is well supplied with vegetables and most kinds of fruit. Pine-apples are very plentiful. Hot-house Grapes, Peaches, and Nectarines abundant. Melons are also sufficient for the demand. Cherries are not so plentiful. Gooseberries and Currants are cheaper. A few Apricots begin to make their appearance. Strawberries are nearly over. Nuts are sufficient for the demand. Oranges are abundant; Lemons moderately plentiful. Among Vegetables, Carrots and Turnips are abundant and good. Cauliflowers, &c., sufficient for the demand. Asparagus is scarce. French Beans are equal to the demand. New Potatoes are plentifully supplied. Peas are abundant. Lettuces and other salad are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are a little dearer. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Gardenias, Fuchsias, Carnations, Moss, and other Roses.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, July 17.—Owing to the hot weather, and the large shipments from St. Petersburg, the Tallow market is heavy, and prices have further receded from 3d. to 6d. per cwt. P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted to-day at 41s.; and there are sellers for forward delivery at 42s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow 43s. 6d. per cwt. net cash. Rough fat 2s. 6d. per 8 lbs.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 4d. to 4½d.; Calfskins, each, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Horse hides, 8s. 6d. to 9s.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; Shearlings, 9d. to 1s. 2d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, July 8.—At per load of 36 trusses. Meadow 60s. to 80s. | Clover 80s. to 100s.
Straw 21s. .. 20s.

COAL MARKET, Saturday, July 15.

The monthly delivery of Coals for June shows that there have been 937 ships, amounting to 250,011 tons. Market very heavy, in anticipation of a further arrival next day. Stewart's, 16s.; Hetton's, 16s.; Braddyl's, 15s. 6d.; Kellor, 14s. 6d.; Wylam, 13s. 3d. Ships left over from last day, 30; fresh arrivals, 67; total, 97.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS.—Tuesday Evening.

The Sugar Market has been partially suspended for the reason stated yesterday, viz. the unexpected admission of "Dutch refined," at a duty of 24s. 8d. No one contemplated that a point so important would have been ceded by the Minister in silence, and been introduced in the resolutions without drawing attention to it. The refiners, it is understood, have made strong representations, pointing out the adverse competition it will submit them to, and further representations have been made by the importers of British Plantation Sugar, clearly showing that it will reduce the price of raw (as it is commonly termed) in the United Kingdom; in clarity we must suppose the clause was introduced by mistake, as to permit Sugar to be imported from any port in "Europe" for consumption is contrary to the Navigation Laws, and the proposition to alter these laws was formally postponed last evening until next year. The refiners have not been buyers to-day, 200 lbs. only of West India sold, and a portion only of the Mauritius, Bengal, and Madras offered in public sale, found buyers at a decline of 6d. The refined market stagnant, nothing done to give quotations.

COFFEE.—The prices have been supported by the importers buying in largely, fine qualities only sold freely.

RICE.—The large public sales went off with spirit, the ordinary qualities at a slight advance, the good and fine at previous rates.

TEA.—The quantity offered in public sale was 12,000 packages, 4,400 of which found buyers at last sale's prices.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STUDIES OF FIRST PRINCIPLES. BY JAMES BALDWIN BROWN, A.B.

Now ready, price 4d., stitched in wrapper, No. 2.

INDEPENDENCY: a Study of an Independent of an Old School.

"As the Lord liveth, what the Lord saith unto me that will I speak."—Micah, Son of Imah.

London: WARD and Co.; PARTRIDGE and OAKLEY, Paternoster-row; and C. E. MUDIE, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury-square.

HALSTED.

THE EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT conducted by the Rev. JOHN REYNOLDS, and the Rev. H. R. REYNOLDS, B.A., at Halsted, Essex, will have two vacancies at the recommencement of the Sessional Duties on September 1st.

The Curriculum is varied with the age and capacities of the Pupils.

For terms and further particulars apply to the above, or to Rev. Drs. Jenkyn, Coward College; Raffles, Liverpool; Hamilton; E. Baines, jun., Esq., Leeds; and Rev. J. U. Goulby, Brighton.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

THE FORTY-FOURTH EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, JULY 23, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East.

Admittance, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence.

GEORGE A. FRIPP, Sec.

NO INVENTIONS for DEAFNESS will render conversation audible to deaf persons, and enable them to hear also the minister at places of worship, except Dr. SCOTT'S SONIFIERS, as proved by experiments before the British Association! The DEPOT for the supply of these scientific instruments has been REMOVED by Dr. Scott to 14, PRINCES-STREET, CAVENTISH-SQUARE, where may also be obtained that gentleman's LAVEMENT VASE, by means of which persons may command a regular action of the bowels, without doing that mischief to the stomach and system which is caused by the habitual use of opening medicines! The Manager sends descriptions free, on receipt of two postage-stamps.

R. S. DIXON, Providence Wharf, Belvedere Road, Lambeth, begs to inform the Public that he can supply them with Coals (the may confidently say without exaggeration) as well as and cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the trade. He has ships of his own made to come above Bridge and deliver alongside his Wharf, by which he is enabled to supply them with Coals of a much better size than when they have been broken by being turned out of ships into barges in the Pool, he also saves the expense of ship's delivery and lighterage, and the loss of time market ships are subjected to.

Prices of Coals, screened and delivered without any extra charge:—

Best Sunderland Wallsend 22s.

Best Newcastle or Stockton, near as possible the above quality 21s.

Best Seconda 20s.

Engine Coals 16s. to 18s.

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The various departments of this Institution are now in full operation. The Dining and Refreshment Rooms (where the Members may obtain dinner and refreshments at prices calculated merely to cover expenses, and free of gratuities to waiters), Reading, News, and Smoking Rooms, are open from Eight in the Morning till Night.

Classes are established for the study and practice of Languages, Chemistry, Vocal Music, Elocution, Historic and Dramatic Literature, Discussion, Fencing, Dancing, &c. Weekly re-unions are held every Tuesday evening in the Drawing Room, for conversation, music, and other entertainments, to which the members are free; and every facility is afforded for such other studies and amusements as are demanded by the Members.

The most eminent Professors in the various branches of Literature, Science, and Art, will continue to deliver periodical courses of Lectures, to which the Members have free admission. The Programme of the forthcoming Lecture Session will shortly be published, and the Concerts and Assemblies will be resumed at intervals.

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